INSURANCE.

Indian merchants can give effect to this by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants' Chamber really means business.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO. 50--- BOMBAY TUESDAY FEBRUARY 26 1929 ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929		All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	
7 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,600
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 „	Mantua ..		10,946
20 „	Maloja ..		20,837
27 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
3 Aug.	*Ranpura ..		16,60
10 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 „	Naldera ..		16,088
24 „	Razmak ..		10,602

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana *	8427
11th Apr.	Domala *	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships.

Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shanghai Maru..	15th Feb.	27th Feb.
Honolulu Maru..	22nd „	9th Mar.
Heimei Maru .	28th „	10th „
Sumatra Maru ..	11th Mar.	9th „
Hiyeizan Maru ..	10th „	24th „
Hankow Maru ..	27th „	6th April.
Heinan Maru ..	30th „	10th „
Shinnoh Maru ..	27th „	11th „
Indus Maru ..	10th April.	16th „

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22207.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.		
27th Feb.	Tamatsu M*	Straits and Japan.
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
4th „	Alipore ..	Straits China & Japan.
12th „	Kidderpore ..	Straits China & Japan.
15th „	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
10th May.	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
24th „	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia,
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
21st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
27th Feb.	Karoa ..	East & South Africa.
27th „	Bandra ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
1st Mar.	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi.
2nd „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
4th „	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
6th Mar.	Ellora ..	Mombassa and Zanzibar only.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

Established THE 1895

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

Head Office:—47, The Mall, Lahore.

Authorised Capital..1 Crore. Issued and Subscribed Capital..50 Lacs.
Reserve Fund :—Rs. 15,75,000/- Paid up Capital :—Rs. 31,17,419.
Local Advisory Committee :—1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman), 2. Sir Manmchandas Ramji, and 3. Seth Balkishenlal Poddar.
Branches :—Abohar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gojra, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwalla, Jhang Maghiana, Jhelum, Jullundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan City, Okara, Patiala, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sangla Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, and Srinagar (Kashmir.)

Banking Business of every kind transacted.

Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
S. DATTA, Manager.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Hakodate Maru	5303	17 Feb.	5 Mar.
*Koyei Maru ..	4739	17 „	5 „
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@6 „
Tamba Maru ..	5845	2 Mar.	16 Mar.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@20 „
*Seiyo Maru ..	6550	17 Mar.	29 „
Katori Maru ..	10000	— —	3 April
*Akita Maru ..	3817	24 Mar.	7 „
*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	30 „	12 „
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@17 „
Sado Maru ..	5898	4 Apr	18 „

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Suwa Maru ..	10700	7 Mar.	24 Mar.
Fushima Maru ..	11000	21 „	7 April
Hakozaki Maru..	10500	4 Apr.	21 „

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	20 Mar.	28 Mar.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	3 April	10 April

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

SAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserve. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE
EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—

SECRETARIES Bombay

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street BOMBAY.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Ulcer" Kandi.

INSURANCE

THE
UNIVERSAL
FIRE & GENERAL
Insurance Company, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
Workmen's Compensation

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—M. KANJI & CO.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

NATIONAL INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
(ESTABLISHED 1906)

HEAD OFFICE: 9, Old Court House St., Calcutta

FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 1,35,00,000

LIFE POLICIES
LOW PREMIUMS
UNDOUBTED SECURITY
PROMPT CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS
WITH INTEREST FOR ANY UNUSUAL DELAY.

Write for rates and particulars of special schemes for
CHILDREN'S EDUCATION or MARRIAGE PROVISION.
Bombay Branch:—ALICE BUILDING, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of paper .....Time of delivery.....

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SECOND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER with experience of erecting Ginning and Pressing Factories. Should be a good practical Turner. Apply with copies of testimonials and stating salary to Box No. 2252 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

B1475

WANTED.—2 DOCTORS, one M.B.B.S. as House Surgeon with an honourarium of Rs. 50/- P. M. for one year only. Another L.C.P.S. as Hospital Assistant on Rs. 50-75 with an increase of Rs. 5/- per year plus house allowance of Rs. 10/- or free quarters, for the Hubli Co-operative Hospital Society. Apply to Hon. Secretary Co-operative Hospital before the 7th of March, 1929. Kanarese knowing preferred.

A 31848

WANTED.

WANTED—LADIES and GENTLEMEN to earn money and attain success and happiness through the correct knowledge of theirself. Write using 3 As. stamps and enclosing British Postal Order for one shilling and six pence only just to cover the cost and the book which will unfold the mysterious Divine Power will be sent to you free post paid by return of post. In justice to yourself, in fairness to the welfare of you and yours get the booklet. Money back if not entirely satisfied. SACHDEV FRERES, Marseille (France).

T 31774.

WANTED—A pair of smooth FOX-TERRIER pups. Communicate with price, photo, age and pedigree to Box No. 2247. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"

T 31523

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS on Commission or pay or both to sell SHARES of world-famous tea concerns of Bengal. Please apply with testimonials to **Messrs. ARYAN PLANTERS AGENCY,** 219, Bow Bazar Street CALCUTTA.

A

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE Malabar Hill, Nepean Sea Road, an exceptionally fine PROPERTY Golden opportunity for capitalists, sold at a low figure to effect immediate settlement. No Brokers. Apply Box No. 2251 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

T R1491

FOR SALE—NEW Gamdevi, a sound PROPERTY, yielding seven per cent clear. A choice investment. Sold at a sacrifice. No Brokers. Apply Box No. 2250 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"

T R1490

LOST AND FOUND

LOST or MISLAID.—SHARE CERTIFICATE for 50 Ordy. Shares Nos. 824766/824815 of Indian Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., in Mr. E. A. Havelwala's name. Any claim respecting this be notified within one month to Managing Agents, Hongkong House. Calcutta, otherwise duplicate certificate will be issued.

L a 1477

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

VACANT PLOT OF LAND bearing No. 131 on the main road at Khar for sale. Purchasers desirous of purchasing the same should apply to the undersigned. KHANDWALA & CHHOTALAL, attorntys for Bai Kamlagauri C. Gajjar, 35 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, 22rd February 1929.

T 31841

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO. Post Box 3537 Bombay.

T 31579

LOANS.

I3000 CASH LOANS granted without interest for 10 years. Concession enlistment going on for distributing Loans of Rs. 3,000/- on 30th April, 1929; Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted apply to:—THE BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD. Bombay 2.

L 31740

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-[illegible]
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-[illegible]
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. [illegible]

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they with to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CREW SYSTEM OF CHECKING TICKETS, ETC., BETWEEN MANMAD AND BHUSAWAL AND ON THE AMALNER BRANCH OF THIS RAILWAY.

With effect from 1st March, 1929, the Crew system of checking tickets, etc., which is now in force on the sections Manmad to Bhusawal and Bhusawal to Amalner of this Railway, will be extended to the sections Bhusawal to Badnera and Bhusawal to Harda excluding the sections Murtizapur (exclusive) to Ellichpur and Murtizapur (exclusive) to Yeotmal of the C. P Railways.

2. Under this system no person will be allowed to enter a train without a proper ticket. The exceptions to rule 65 of the Current Coaching Guide, allowing persons to travel without a ticket but with permission of duly authorised railway servants, will therefore be rescinded for the sections on which the crew system will operate.

3. The attention of the public is drawn to the fact that Section 69 of the Indian Railway Act authorises the collection of tickets prior to the arrival of a passenger at his destination.

4. Crewmen will wear uniform and badges.

5. The crew staff have strict orders to be courteous in their dealings with the public who are requested to have their tickets ready for check at all times.

6. All correspondence in connection with this system should be addressed to the Officer-in-Charge, of Crews, G. I. P. Railway, Manmad.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 13th February 1929.

51799

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION.

THE PUBLIC of F and G Wards is hereby informed that in accordance with Rules No. 5, Notification No. 236, Education Department, Bombay Castle, dated 28th September, 1923, and the same as amended on the 27th December, 1927, the Supplementary Registers of children of school going age (boys and girls of all classes and creeds except the boys and girls of Europeans and Anglo-Indians and except for the present the girls of the Mohomedan Community) for the year 1929 are now ready and can be seen from 21st February, 1929 on the Notice Board of (1) The Schools Committee's Office, Municipal Buildings, Fort, Bombay, (2) Office of the Special Attendance Officer, F and G Wards, Bombay, Damodar Thakarsey Hall, Parel, Bombay No. 12, during office hours on any working day. They can also be seen at (1) all Municipal Primary Schools and (2) all Non-Municipal Recognised Primary schools in the area.

Compulsion in the case of children shown in the Registers as not attending schools shall come into force from 21st April, 1929. The Parent (includes a guardian and any person who has the actual custody of a child) of every child of school going age i.e. of not less than 6 and not more than 11 years of age, referred to in the above mentioned Registers to which this Notification applies, ordinarily residing within the limits of F and G Wards shall cause such child to attend any of the Municipal or Registered Primary Schools from and after 21st April, 1929, and any such parent or guardian, who fails to do so, shall be liable to a penalty prescribed in Bombay Act XV of 1920 except under a reasonable excuse (as mentioned in section 8 of the Act).

The said section 8 runs thus:—

Meaning of reasonable excuse.

8 A parent shall be deemed to have a reasonable excuse for failure to cause a child to attend a recognised primary school in any of the following cases:—

(a) Where the child is prevented from attending school by sickness, infirmity or other unavoidable cause.

(b) Where the child is receiving otherwise than in a recognised primary school instruction, which in the opinion of the Schools Committee, is efficient or has already completed his primary education.

(c) Where there is no recognised primary school within one mile measured according to the nearest road from the residence of the child.

The parent or guardian is hereby requested to inspect the Registers and report in time, inaccuracies, if any, in the Registers in regard to his ward, to the Special Attendance Officer, F and G Wards, Bombay, Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel, Bombay No. 12.

JEHANGIR B. BOMON BEHRAM,
Chairman,
Schools Committee, Bombay.

Schools Committee's Office,
Municipal Building, Fort,
Bombay, 21st February, 1929.

31843

GAEKWAR'S BARODA STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTICE NO. 3.

Subject:—TENDERS FOR CRUDE OIL (LIQUID FUEL).

1. Sealed tenders are invited on or before 10th March, 1929, for the supply of the above required for Electrical Department during the year 1929-1930, commencing from 1st April, 1929, the yearly approximate requirement being 800 to 1,000 Tons.

2. The tender copy will be available from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5/- each on working days. No copy will be sent by V. P. P.

3. Earnest money of Rs. 1,000/- should be deposited with the Chief Auditor of this Railway and his receipt attached to the tender otherwise no tender will be considered.

(Sd.) P. V. KAMDAR,
Stores Superintendent,
G. B. S. Railways.

Goya Gate (Baroda).
Dated 22nd February, 1929.

31847

TO TIMBER PURCHASERS.

FOR Semal logs for matches please apply to:—

DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER,
Utilisation Division, U. P.,
Bareilly.

31844

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai AISHABAI, widow of Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam and Bai HAWABAI, daughter of the said Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam and wife of Ebrahim Mahomed Sulleman Aboo, the Executrices named in the last Will and Testament of the said Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam, deceased, and the said Bai AISHABAI, widow of Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam the said Bai HAWABAI, daughter of the said Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam and wife of Ebrahim Mahomed Sulleman Aboo, Azam Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam Mahomed Hoosein Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam, Bai MARIAMBAI, daughter of the said Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam and wife of Yusuf Hassan Mulla and Bai KHATIZABAI, daughter of the said Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam and wife of Mahomed Ebrahim Bhai Miya have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land the cess whereon has been redeemed situate at Kazi Syed Street in Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 553 2|9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 702, 702 and 703, New Nos. 6412, 6413 and 6414, Old Survey Nos. 481, 482 and 483, and New Survey No. 2765 and Cadastral Survey No. 868 of Mandvi Division together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon, and bounded on the East by a public road called Kazi Syed Street, on the West by the house of Hurdas Premji Alloo Paroo and Chaturbhuj Khimji, on the North by the house of Cooverji Jairam and on the South by the house of Ruttonsee Punja and which premises are assessed under B Ward No. 1376, [illegible] 1378 and Street Nos. 180-182 and 184-185.

Dated this 25th day of February, 1929.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

31850

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of PANEMANGALORE NARAIN RAO, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, a widower and formerly trader but at the time of his death unemployed and residing at Gamdevi, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

PANEMANGALORE RAMA RAO, son of Panemangalore Narain Rao, the deceased, a clerk, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Room No. 9, Jethabhai Kallianji Building No. 1, Gamdevi, Bombay No. 7.....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twentieth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine and in the Nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

20th day of February, 1929.

PETITIONER-IN-PERSON.

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT POONA.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (BUNGALOWS) AT POONA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1411 of 1928 (Tribhovandas Ramdas vs. Bai Ratanbai and others) and with the consent of the mortgagees, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SUNDAY, the 17th March next at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of land together with the bungalows or dwelling houses and structures standing thereon situate near the Sangam at Wellesley Road, Civil Lines, Poona, admeasuring about 11900 sq. yards, bearing Survey entry Nos. 182, 361, Survey Nos. 73 part and 129 part of Malli village, Taluka Haveli and assessed by the Poona Suburban Municipality under Old Nos. 183-183a-183b, New Nos. 36-37, 38 (Wellesley Road) and bounded on the East and South by the property of G. I. P. Railway Co., on the West by the Mulla Mutha or Sangam River and on the North by Wellesley Road.

The above property is situated opposite the District Court in the vicinity of the Sangham Bridge on the Bombay-Poona Road, otherwise known as Wellesley Road, within the limits of the Poona Suburban Municipality.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DADAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Fidahoosein Jafferji and others and pursuant to the Power of Sale contained in the Mortgage dated 18th August, 1926, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 23rd March next at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Pension and Tax land together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate at Dadar on the Southern side of a public passage to Dadar Road, admeasuring about 1,907 square yards, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 142, 724, New Nos. 3736, 4668, Old Survey No. 393, New Survey No. 1|1858, Cadastral Survey No. 1413 Lower Parel Division, and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward Nos. 3302 (1) (2) and (3), Street Nos. 766, 766A, 766B, and bounded on the East by the property of Anandrao Jagannath, on the West and North by the properties of Sunder Govindji and on the South by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS

Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address:—"COMEALONG".
Telephone:—21079

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY At 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
SYD CHAPLIN
In Meek Pursuit of
THE MISSING LINK
Chased by Lions, kissed by Chimpanzee, pursued by Cannibal Head-Hunters, our Hero gets his Thrills—

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p. m.
CARL LAEMMLE'S
TALKING PICTURE
THE MELODY OF LOVE
with
WALTER PIDGEON
MILDRED HARRIS & JANE WINTON
SEE HEAR AND MARVEL
AT THE
VITAPHONE
AND
MOVIETONE
ALSO SEE AND HEAR,
BAILEY AND BARNUM
IN
THE GLOBE TROTTERS.
Booking at the Theatre

EMPIRE THEATRE
At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
TWO ARABIAN KNIGHTS
United Artists' Picture
with
WILLIAM BOYD
Out of a German Prison Camp into the Eastern Harem!
Humorous—Amorous
You'll chuckle
Till your knees Buckle.

THE
Bombay Life
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
(Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.
Excellent prospects to Agents
For particulars please write to—
S. B. CARDMASTER,
Manager.
73-75, Apollo Street, Bombay.

5 ADVANTAGES OF
RAWLPLUGS

1. An absolutely firm fixing.
2. Great saving of Time and Trouble.
3. No damage to walls or decorations.
4. Rawlplugs can be used in any material.
5. Rawlplugs are made in all sizes to suit any size screw.

Apply for sample set to-day for Re. 1-4 from

H. I. DIXON & Co., Ltd.
Structural and Sanitary Engineers.
Sole agents for Rawlplugs for Bombay Presidency and the Punjab.
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Nature's Signals!

Mark whether you experience too frequent or too few calls to urinate, odourously offensive urine, blood-streaked, cloudy, too dark or too pale in colour, scalding and pain when passing, sandy, gritty or stringy settlings. Be also warned by backache, rheumatic twinges, sciatica, lumbago, headaches and a fretful, nervous, tired condition.

These are Nature's signals of distress, and may mean that you need a kidney medicine. Don't run needless risks. Use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills promptly. They will strengthen and stimulate weakened kidneys, and make worth living again. Be sure you get the genuine Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, the medicine that will make you well and keep you well.

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Royal Homoeo Medical College
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THE FACULTY OF THE ABOVE College confer Honour of Homoeo Degrees to deserving candidates by necessary examination through correspondence. Good prospect and appointment guaranteed. Apply with an anna stamp to: The PRINCIPAL.

CONGRESS AND CONFERENCES.

THE INDIAN REVIEW.

NEW YEAR—JANUARY NUMBER

ALL-PARTIES' CONVENTION
INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.
KHILAFAT CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE
ALL-PARTIES' MUSLIM CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE
NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE
TRADE UNION CONGRESS
ALL-INDIA MEDICAL CONGRESS
ALL-INDIA LIBRARY CONFERENCE
WOMEN'S SOCIAL CONFERENCE
MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE
BENGAL MUSLIMS' CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA YOUTH CONGRESS

The New Year (January) Number of the "Indian Review" contains a succinct summary of the proceedings of these conferences with portraits of the Presidents of the respective gatherings and of other leading men. It also contains, besides a message from the poet, Sir Rabindranath Tagore and a number of special articles by well-known writers. These include "National Economic Policy" by Mr. H. P. Mody, "Communalism" by Prof. N. K. Sinha, "Neo-Hegelianism" by Prof. A. R. Wadia, "Modern Japan" by Mr. S. V. Ramamurty, I.C.S., "Unemployment" by Prof. Thomas, "What Next in China" by Prof. Vakil, "Canada as a British Commonwealth" by Mr. Frank Yeigh, "Birth Control" by Mr. Justice Ramesam, etc., etc.

Price Eight Annas

But you can enroll yourself as a subscriber for a year by remitting an M. O. for Rs. 5-(five) or Rs. 5-4 by cheque. Please note that V. P. P's. will not be sent.

Also note that the February Number will contain summaries of other Congresses and Conferences viz: All-India Oriental Conference Indian Philosophical Congress, Meeting of the Historical Records Commission, Associated Chambers of Commerce, All-India Press Conference, the Indian Science Congress, the Economic Conference, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, State People's Conference etc.

G. A. NATESAN AND CO.,
Publishers, Madras.

"DOGS OF WAR ARE HOWLING ON US"

—:o:—

Present World Situation

MR. HUTCHINSON'S LECTURE AT KHAR

"Already the dogs of war are howling on us and it is upto the people of the East and the working class movement in the West to stop war by substituting in place of the present Capitalists Society, which breeds war, an order of society based on socialist principles".

In these words of warning Mr. H. Lester Hutchinson concluded his lecture on "The Present Political Situation" held under the auspices of the Khar Youth League on Sunday. Mr. H. D. Rajah in introducing the lecturer to the audience referred to him as one of the "prospective deportees" under the Bolshie Bill.

Mr. Hutchinson began his lecture by referring to the telegrams appearing recently in the Press about the feverish American activity of fulfilling the big Navy Programme and the statement of Mr. Vietor Burger in the House of Representatives that "England and America are drifting towards a state which subsisted between England and Germany in 1914 which led to the Great War". Already the dogs of war are howling on us, war that will sacrifice the flower of the youth of all countries only to swell the profits of Birkenhead, Ford and Rockfeller. It is, therefore, our duty to understand the causes of this antagonism between America and Britain and resist war at any cost."

"The causes of this antagonism between America and Britain are as old as the War of American Independence. The crux of the whole question is firstly the British mastery over seas and her interprotection of the freedom of the seas in her own interests. In 1812 Britain prevented American ships carrying ammunition and food to France. This was a great blow to American Commerce.

Another cause of this antagonism was the Monroe Doctorine which interpreted any attempt on the part of the European Powers to increase territory in America as 'unfriendly act" towards U. S. The Monroe Doctrine was heralded into the world as a measure on the part of U. S. to protect the smaller republics of America from the greedy hands of Europe but as a matter of fact it was a move to preserve the whole of America for the exploitation of U. S. alone. It was this rivalry between American capitalists and British capitalists that induced Britain to champion the agricultural South against the industrial North during the American Civil War.

WORLD'S WEALTHIEST POWER.

Continuing Mr. Hutchison said America was continually accumulating wealth till she has now become the world's wealthiest power. After the Great War all European Powers were impoverished and President Wilson arrived in Europe as a Peace Maker and hit upon the novel idea of the League of Nations whereby America would have predominating influence in European polities and President Wilson by becoming permanent President of the League would have become the Dictator of Europe. "But unfortunately American aspirations received a setback at the hands of Britain who stepped into her shoes and instead of an American permanent President and an American Secretary we have now for the League Secretary Hugh Drummond, a British diplomat. America retired from European politics and through the League of Nations Britain became politically predominant in Europe.

The antagonism was not however to cease. While America had all the world's money Britain had all the world. So they began to scheme against each other which was evidenced in the struggle between America and Britain for the possession of the oil wells of the world and the monopoly of the raw supply of rubber, commodities which are going to play a great part in the next world war. The country which has the most oil and the most rubber is going to win the next war, because oil is required to run the cruisers and the super-dreadnoughts and the aeroplanes, while rubber is essential for the manufacture of ammunition." Britain already has the rubber monopoly while it was a matter of common knowledge of the struggle between the Standard Oil Company of New York, an American concern and the Royal Dutch Shell group of oil companies which as a British concern, for the mastery of the oil fields of Mesopotamia.

Continuing Mr. Hutchison contrasted Britain's behaviour at the first Disarmament Conference at Washington in 1921, when she agreed to naval parity with America and even went to the length of breaking up Anglo-Japanese Treaty just to the counteract French aggression in Ruhr and Saar, to Britain's attitude at Disarmament Conference in 1927 when she refused to agree to America's demand of equal tonnage. The 1927 Disarmament Conference broke down because America wanted big ships while England wanted 'more' ships.

Soon after the break-up of the Geneva Conference U. S. started the Big Navy Programme and was getting frantic in out building the British navy, while Britain secretly renewed the Anglo-Japanese Naval agreement which was broken up in 1921 so much so that the "Washington Post", an American Government organ wrote "A word has reached us from trustworthy source of a mutually satisfactory agreement, regarding future naval supremacy, between Britain and Japan."

Mr. Hutchinson then exposed the sham of the Kellog Peace Pact and showed how while the signatories were talking of outlawing war as means of settling international disputes, France and England entered into secret Naval agreement whereby they agreed to pool their naval resources together in the event of one of them being attacked by a third power. This bombshell was thrown to the world by an enterprising American journalist who got hold of the correspondence passing between Mr. Briand and Sir A. Chamberlain as also the terms of the Naval agreement through some French officials.

Soon after this they saw the Big Navy Bill rushed through U. S. Senate voting money for Dreadnoughts, Japanese Minister making favourable speech in London, French President and Baldwin sending congratulatory messages to each other and the House of Commons voting for a bill making it legal for the construction of the Channel tunnel between Dover and Calais. "My friends, the channel tunnel scheme is not to enable people going on a joyride to evade sea-sickness. It is a deliberate move to ensure a regular supply of foodstuffs to Britain from the Continent in times of war. It is the fear of being starved to death that is at the root of this gigantic undertaking".

War is coming close my friends. Every fact spells war.

In conclusion he reminded the audience what he had said on previous occasion that "capitalism breeds war and it is upto the people of the East and the working class movement in the West to stop war by substituting that system of society with a society based on socialist principles".

The safety of the fully-enclosed

Six-Brake System

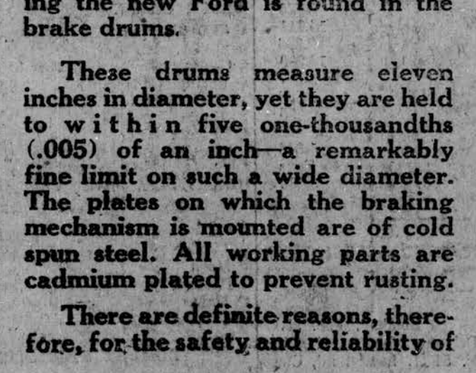
is an outstanding feature of the **New Ford**

ONE of the first things you will notice when you drive the new Ford is the quick, effective, silent action of its six-brake system.

This system gives you the highest degree of safety and reliability because the four-wheel service brakes and the separate emergency or parking brakes are all of the mechanical, internal expanding type, with braking surfaces fully enclosed for protection against mud, water, sand and grease.

The many advantages of this type of braking system have long been recognized. They are brought to you in the new Ford through a series of mechanical improvements embodying much that is new in design and manufacture.

There is perhaps no single feature of the new Ford which represents such a decided step forward in motor engineering as the unique yet simple way by which a special drum has been constructed to permit the use of two separate sets of internal brakes on the rear wheels.



The brake construction on the front wheels also is unusual. Here the brakes are fully enclosed without the necessity of a leather boot or sliding joint to protect the linkage between the brake rods and the mechanism on the brake plate. Such simplicity of design helps to insure reliability and long life.

A further improvement in braking performance is effected by the self-centering feature of the four-wheel brakes—an exclusive Ford feature.

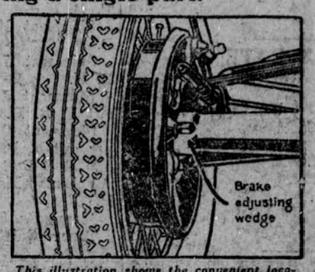
This construction brings the entire surface of the shoe in contact with the drum the instant you press your foot on the brake pedal.

An example of the close limits of measurement used in manufacturing the new Ford is found in the brake drums.

These drums measure eleven inches in diameter, yet they are held to within five one-thousandths (.005) of an inch—a remarkably fine limit on such a wide diameter. The plates on which the braking mechanism is mounted are of cold spun steel. All working parts are cadmium plated to prevent rusting.

There are definite reasons, therefore, for the safety and reliability of the new Ford brakes—for their quick ease of operation—for the smooth yet commanding way they take hold at a slight pressure on the brake pedal or hand lever. This comforting assurance that your brakes are fully equal to every need or emergency means a great deal to your peace of mind and adds immeasurably to the joy of motoring.

Another feature of the brakes on the new Ford is the ease of making adjustments without special tools and without removing a single part.



This illustration shows the convenient location of the wedge or screw that adjusts the brake shoes on the new Ford. This wedge is so notched that all brakes can be set alike simply by listening to the "clicks." All adjustments should be made when brakes are cold.

The four-wheel brakes are adjusted by turning a regulating wedge or screw conveniently located on the outside of each brake plate. This screw is so notched that all four brakes can be set alike simply by listening to the "clicks."

The emergency or parking brakes on the new Ford require little attention. However, should they need adjustment at any time, consult your Ford dealer for prompt, courteous, and economical service.

The new Fordor Sedan is carefully and beautifully finished and most richly appointed. You will be delighted with the generous room provided for all five passengers and the comfortable tilt of the deeply-cushioned lounge seats.

Distributor
FORD AUTOMOBILES (INDIA), LTD., BOMBAY,
AND THEIR ACCREDITED DEALERS.
FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY.
IN 12

A smile in every glass
There's good cheer in every glass of "VIMTO"—health giving, invigorating, refreshing. Made from choice fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices, "VIMTO" is a magnificent tonic and restorative. Aerated "VIMTO" ready for use, or in cordial form add water or soda water.
VIMTO
The Drink of Health
Made by J. N. NICHOLS & Co. Manchester, England.
Bottled by ROGERS & CO. Aerated Water Manufacturers Byculla, Bombay.

"VIMTO" Cordial, Distributing Agents. Messrs. DALAL BROS. 8th, Khambata Street, Khetwadi, Bombay.

BOMBAY

—:o:—

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

The market ruled rather quiet with a small turnover of business. There was buying in the beginning but later on prices ruled easy on increased selling. The market opened for Broach A/M. delivery at Rs. 357/4 and improved to Rs. 357/8. Duing th elater part peiced declined and closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	357
Broach J/A.	364/12
Oomra March	315/8
Oomra May	319/8
Bengal March	265
Bengal May	273/8

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

100	Bombay and Co., Veraval	271
100	Bombay and Co., Hinganghat	331
100	Bombay and Co., Jalna	285
100	Mithabhai Nathoo, Pachora	280
200	Aboobakar and Co., Veraval	325-1/4
100	Japan T and Co., Indore	297
100	Kotak and Co., Indore	297
100	Dondmill, Ujjain	325
100	A Damodar and Co., Wardha	319
100	Oshman Suleman and Co., Chopda	276
100	Toyomankwa and Co., Dhamangaon	288
100	L K Vashanji and Co., Dhamangaon	303
100	K Devchand and Co., C P No. 1	341-1/2
100	Oshman Suleman and Co., Pachora	278

ROOM RATE

Bombay, Feb. 25.

Bengal 267 March.
Bengal 274 May.
Broach 357 A.-M.
Broach 365 J.-A.
Umra 317 March.
Umra 320 May.

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

Bengal 279 274 266 259.
Sindh 281 276 268 261.
Punjab 277 272 264 257.
Rajputana 279 274 266 259.
Broach 367 362 357.
Umra No. 3 327 3322 316 306.
C P No. 1 347 342 336 326.
C P No. 2 337 332 326 316.
Khandesh 295 285.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

May 231.80 plus 0.90.
August 231.10 —0.30.

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

Linseed May 11-4-3.
Linseed September 11-10-0.
Wheat May 8-8-6.
Wheat September 8-5-9.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs Drennan Co. have received the following cables dt. 23rd. inst. from their Liverpool friend:—

From Messrs Stubbs & Grindlay:—

Market showing increased steadiness on trade take off. Technical position beginning to be felt. Desirable cotton becoming decidedly scare and basis advancing on narrow parity.

From Harnby Homelryk & Co:—

New Orleans cable good season in ground crop preparations about two weeks late.

Messrs Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cable Dt. 23rd Inst. from their Liverpool friends:—

Decrease stock growing strength. Statistics improving meat position."

Messrs Langley & Co., have received the following cabe from Liverpool friends dated 23rd. Inst:—

Some improvement Manchester and Spot. Think old crop likely appreciate compared New Crop.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool friends dated 23rd Inst:—

Trade fixing call Sales-Tone of market very stady. t

BULLION MARKET

—:o:—

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, Ltd.).

SILVER.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

London Ready 25-13.
London Forward 25-13.
American Cent 56-2.
China Opening 2-6-10, Closing 2-6-11.
Ready 58-9.
Magh Opening 58-7, Highest 58-9, Lowest 58-7, 6 p.m. 58-9.
Falgune Opening 58-11, Highest 58-13, Lowest 58-11, 6 p.m. 58-13.
Tejimundi 0-12-0.
Chiatra Opening 59, Highest 59-2, Lowest 59, 6 p.m. 59-2.
Tejimundi 1-2.

GOLD.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

Ready 21-9-9.
Magh 21-8-9.
Falgune 21-2-9.
National City 21-12.
N Manordass 21-11-6.
N Motilal 21-9-9.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

The market has ruled steady but quiet both in respect of Ready as well as Forward positions with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13-9-6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8-4 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment February Rs. 8-4 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment March Rs. 8-5 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment June Rs. 8-3-6 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment July-September Rs. 8-2 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment October-December Rs. 8-3-9 per cwt F. B. H.
B R B Beet Sugar:—
February-March Rs. 8-5 per cwt F. B. H.
March Rs. 8-5-6 per cwt F. B. H.
Tone:—Quiet.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

	Cwts.
Wheat	107,220
Linseed	2,550
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds	260
Gingellyseeds	3,780
Groundnuts	21,556
Castorseed	5,770
Rice	14,111
Myrabollams	2,336
Cottonseed	13,299
Gram	1,387
Joowar	1,668
Maize	55
Barley	102
Bajree	1,843
	Tons
Coal	3,402

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

Castorseeds—Delivery May Opening Rs. 54-9, Highest Rs. 54-11, Lowest nil, Closing Rs. 53-15.

Cottonseeds:—Delivery May Opening Rs. 4-12-4 1/2, Highest Rs. 4-12-6, Lowest nil, Closing Rs. 4-12-3.

Groundnut Seeds:—Delivery February Opening Rs. 54-8, Highest Rs. 54-11, Lowest nil, Closing Rs. 54-5; Delivery May Opening Rs. 56-8, Highest Rs. 56-12, Lowest nil, Closing Rs. 56-9-6.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS', ASSOCIATION.)

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI.		
Textile	Per lb.	0 12 6
Century	,,	0 12 0
Jacob	,,	0 12 0
Toyo potdar	,,	0 12 0
Moon	,,	0 12 3
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34/40 In.		
Standard	Per lb	1 3 0
Century 91 1/2 92-1/2		1 3 0
Century 6404-8705	,,	1 0 9
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 6
Phoenix	,,	1 0 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 0 0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 0 0
Daud Sahib	,,	0 15 9
Ganga Ghat	,,	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No 5202 5303		
Rachael Mill	per lb.	1 0 9
David		1 0 9
Moon	,,	1 1 0
Dinshaw Gaumukh		1 0 0
LONG CLOTH +Quality.		
Swan Finlay	,,	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	,,	0 15 4
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 in		
Textile (Hand) Per lb.		0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 3
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 15 6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 15 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 15 6
Sakuntla	,,	0 15 6
Maneckji (Kunda)	,,	0 14 9
Rachael	,,	0 15 0
Dinshaw Maharaja	,,	0 15 0
Maher	,,	0 15 6
Kachhwa	,,	0 15 3
LEPAD.		
Spring	,,	0 15 0
Textile	,,	0 15 0
Century	,,	0 15 0
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards.		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 1 3
Jacob		1 1 0
Century	,,	1 1 0
Moon Mill	,,	1 1 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 3
Century	,,	1 0 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Moon Mill	,,	1 0 0
1386 Tata	Per Piece	2 14 6
MARKIN JAPAN.		
4488	,,	13 0 0
3810	,,	11 0 0
9898	,,	11 0 0
9797	,,	9 8 0
44000	,,	9 6 0
BLACK CHECK		
5800 Sholapur	,,	9 0 0
SALITA.		
Century	Per lb.	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.		
Kanta	per lb.	1 3 0
Phoenix	,,	1 3 0
Framji	,,	1 2 6
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA. Yards 5 to 9		
Chhawani	per lb.	1 1 6
China	,,	1 1 0
Moon	,,	1 1 3
Phoenix	,,	1 1 6
Maher	,,	1 1 0
Simplex	,,	1 0 3

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

BOMBAY Feb. 25.

(East India Cotton Association Ltd.)

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 21st Feb. 15,66,220

Same time last season 16,12,904.

Exports from 1st September to 21st February.

	1928/29	1927/28
United Kingdom	24,248	33,246
Continent	3,76,908	2,78,085
China	79,324	6,800
Japan	6,63,765	4,21,884
Coast Ports	9,677	14,731
U. S. A.	7,970	1,175
Total	11,61,192	7,55,921

Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. 1928 to 21st Feb. 1929 57,550

Estimated oil consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept 1928 to 21st Feb 1929 2,09,538

Same period last year 4,00,612

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers & Mills in Bombay on 21st Feb. 1929 10,86,706

Same time last year 8,17,038.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 23.

"Market featureless. River plates pressing, but America still keeping steady. Better Continental trade expected next week"

March close at 9/1 1/2d.
May close at 9/4 1/2d.
July close at 9/7 1/2d.
March Chicago Wheat close at 127 7/8 cents.

OILS & CAKES.

—:o:—

Tata Oil Mills Company Limited

BOMBAY. Feb. 25.

Ex Godown, Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Redy Rs. 561/- per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 550/- per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 123/- per ton

Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 50/- per ton.

Money Market

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 25.

B C RATE:—
T T 1/5 15/16
D D 1/5 31/32

LONDON—

Banks Selling T T 1/6 Ready
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/32 Mail.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 31/32 March
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 May/June
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1-6 11/32 Feb/Mar.
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/16 April

NEW YORK:—

B. C. T T 275
Banks Selling T T 274/3/4
Banks Buying T T 274
Banks Buying 3 months 268 1/4

PARIS:—

Banks Selling D D 930
Banks Buying D D 940
Banks Buying 3 Mos 950

JAPAN:—

Banks Selling T T 124/
Banks Buying 60 Days 121

HONGKONG:—

Banks Selling D D 134 1/4

SHANGHAI:—

Banks Selling D D 171 3/4.

SINGAPORE:—

Banks Selling D D 155.

JAVA:—

Banks Selling D D 90-3/4.

CROSS RATE:—

New York|London 4.85 5|16 23rd inst. c
Shanghai|London 2|6 11|16 25th inst.
Japan|London 1|10 9|32 25th inst.
London|Paris 124.30 23rd inst.
London-Belgium 34.95 23rd inst.
London|Switzerland 25.23 23rd inst.
London|Italy 92.60 23rd inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.

Gold £4-4-11 1|4 22nd inst., £4-4-11 1|4 23rd inst.

Silver London Ready 25 3|4 22nd inst., 25 13|16 23rd inst.

Silver London Forward 25 3|4 22nd inst.. 25 13|16 23rd inst.

Silver New York Ready 56 1|8 22nd inst., 56 1|8 23rd inst.

London Discounts 3 mos 5 9|32 per cent 22nd inst., 5 9|32 per cent 23rd inst.

London Discounts 6 mos 5 3|8 per cent 22nd inst., 5 3|8 per cent 23rd inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 8 p.c. Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 p.c.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 7-1/4 p.c. 2 mos 6-1/2 p.c. 6 mos 5.1/2 p.c. 12 mos 4.1/2 p.c.

Tone:—Tight.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 25.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 72-4.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92/8

4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 92

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 84/4

4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs 96-6.

4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs 94/8

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/8

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/8

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933, Rs. 100-12.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 103-8-6.

6 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101-3.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102-3.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103-3.

6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108/

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs 82-4.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs 81-4.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1976 81-4.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 109/4

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/8

Forward Rates 1st March Sett.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 72-4-6.

1945-55 Rs. 103-8-6.

Tone of Market:—Shade easy.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

3 Months Discounts 5 9/32 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 5-3/8 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5-1/2 per cent
Money Call 7-1/2 per cent.
One month 6-1/2 per cent.
Three months 6 per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Twelve months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 8 per cent.

Tone of Silver:—Steady. India and China bought. Sellers holding back. Market depends upon China.

STOCKS AND SHARES

—:o:—

Steady Short Covering

SQUARING UP OF OPEN INTERESTS

Bombay, Feb. 25.

Cotton mill shares opened at about unchanged rates, but declined somewhat from want of support. The selling was scattered which when over, the market assumed a hardening tendency and prices showed a good rallying power. As the end of the month is approaching and owing to the uncertainty of the Budget, operators are persuing the policy of squaring up open interests. Tata Iron def. shares opened at Rs. 245 and declined Rs. 6 under selling, but a steadier tone prevailed in the afternoon. Cements were easy. Burmah and Tata Hydros ruled very steady and improved somewhat. Transfer premiums are quoted as under:—

Bombay Dyeing Rs. 6-4, Fazal Rs. 6-4, Century Rs. 2-12, Pearl Rs. 3-2, Tata Steel def. Rs. 1-14, Tata Steel ord. As. 9, Tata Hydros Rs. 6-4, Burmah Rs. 5 and Indian Cements Rs. 3-12.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

Bombay Dyeing 880, 81, 77, 80, 82, 80.
Century 393, 92, 91, 92.
Colaba 132.
Crescent 126.
Fazul 751, 48, 46, 47.
Indore 388.
Madhowji 45.
Nagpur 482.
New Great 228, 27, 25.
Pearl 467, 68, 63, 62.
Simplex 65, 66.
Swadeshi 433.
Burma 790, 87, 86, 90.
Hydro 1111, 12, 14-6, 20, 17, 16.
Tram 148, 47, 48-2.
Deff. 243, 40, 41, 43, 41-14.
Ord. 69-12, 8, 68-8, 69, 69-4.
Bundi 21-4, 2.
Indian 338, 40, 36, 37, 36.
Katni Ord. 230, 27.
Alcock 293, 91.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

Ahmedabad Advance 100 10f 362 345.
Apollo 50 nil 5.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 2/8
Barsi (250) 20y 145
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 160.
Bharat (250) 10y 76-4
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 170
Bombay Dyeing (200) 201 880.
Bombay Industrial (20) 5
Bradbury (250) Nil 160
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 35
Century 100 20y 392-8.
Central India 100f 482-8.
Ceylon 100 nil 24/8
Colaba Land Mill 100 100 132-8.
Coorla 100 7f 158/12
Crescent 100 9f 126-4.
Currimbhoy 250 nil 150.
David 250 nil 240
Dawn 250 a 15y 530.
E D Sassoon United Dfd 1 nil 0-8-6.
Ebrahim Pabany 200 7|8 197-8.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 93-12.
Elphinstone 100 nil 6-8.
Fazulbhoy 250 747-8.
Finlay 100 10y 110.
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 225
Gokak 100 2/8 1 126/4
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1725.
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 10f 228-12.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75y 1270
Indore Malwa 100 13/12f 388-12.
Jamshed 250 nil 22/8
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kasturchand 50 nil 14.
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2400
Khatau Makanjee 100 nil 77/8
Khusoor 10/ 13/0/6y 197-8.
Lakshmi Cotton 250 15f 1492-8.
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 8/8
Madhowji Dharamsi 100 nil 45.
Madras United 250 7/8i 450
Maneckjee Petit 1,000 20y 1100
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 73/12
Minerva 80 nil 78.
Morarji Goculdas 1,000 nil 1155.
Model Mills, Nagpur 250 nil 85
Mysore 50 5 plus 2f xd 167-8.
New City of Bombay 100 nil 88/12
New Great Eastern 200 10y 225.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4v 60
Pearl 210 19f 462-8.
Phoenix 100 20y 345
Premier 10 nil 6/8
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8/8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 5/8y 67-8.
Sholapur 1000 120f 5660
Simplex 250 nil 66-4.
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 10.
Swadesh 100 10f 433-12.
Swan Mills 25 nil 110
Tata Mills 25 nil 47-8.
Vishnu Cotton 500 401 2300
Western India Spinning 1,000 50y 950

BANKS.

Bank of India 50-2 8f xd 98-12.
Baroda 500 0-8 79-12.
Central 250 0-8 22.
Eastern 25 4sh 91.
Imperial 500 40f xd 1405.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 343-12.
Union 5-4 3-11.
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10 0-8 4f 21-2.
Central India Mining 9.
Gwalior Cement 70 10y 102-8.
Indian Cement 220 nil 336-4.
New India Assurance 5 1y 21-2.
Katni Cement Ord. 100 10 850.
Punjab Cement 100 nil 13-2.
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 160
Shivrajpur 10 2 11-8 21.
United Cement 100 6y 93.
xd.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/6f 815.
Amritsar Patti 100 3/10/6f 127-8.
Central Portland 99
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6i 98
Gujarat 100 2/4/3f 87
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 92.
Larkhana 100 1i 87
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 71.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 10-9.
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4/3i 84.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 91.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/3 95.
Sind Light 100 5/7 140
Tapti Valley 671-4.
Upper Sind 100 nil 84.8.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6/8y 133-12 x. d.
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y 138-1.
Andhra Valley Ordy. 10,000 565
Bombay Tramway Ord 50 2-81 148-2.
Tata Hydro Electric 1,000 40f 1116-4.
Tata Power 0 1,000 nil 481-4.
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4i 145.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 133/12

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20y 1185
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 330
Manmad Manufacturing 250 30y 275.
Now Berar 500 70y 900.
New Mofussil 400 30y 505.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410
Volkart U. P. 500 30y 487/8

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 5.
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 50
Empire of India Life 100 30/52 2050.
Jupiter General Insurance Ordy. 11 nil 10-12
New India Assurance 5 1y 21-12.
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 100d 2100
Vulcan 10 0/8/0y 7
Industrial & Prudential 6 0|5|0y 11

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100 nil 291-4.
Attock Oil £1 nil 40.
Belapur Co. 50 nil 18
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 40y 510.
Bombay Steam Co Ordy. 250 12/8y 222-8.
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 32.
B Burma T Coronation 125 790.
Do. Contributory 50 12f 281-4.
British Burma Petroleum 81 0/4/0 4-12.
Burma Corp. 10 As. 6+1 12
Jost Engineering 50 54-12/8 187/8
Kemp 200 15 197-8.
Mackenzie Saw Mills 100 213-8.
Port Canning, 1,000 45 620.
Scindia Steam 12-2.
Tata Construction 30 4y 51-8.
Tata Iron (ord) 55 1y 69-4.
Tata Iron (def) 59 nil 241-14.
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 55.

DEBENTURES.

Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.8.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 54/8
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 15
Kohinoor Mills T 7 103.
Tata Hydro B. 8 110/14.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c.; 103
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. £103.
Andhra Valley 7 1/2 p.c. £103.
Andhra Valley B 8 109/6
Apollo Mills B. 7.8 F. T. 100.

A GREAT BOON TO MOTOR-OWNERS

GUARANTEED to be free from acid and corrosive substances, and is therefore absolutely harmless when applied to the finest finish of motor cars.

Ask for sample and test it for yourselves.

If you want to preserve the original finish of the surface of your car

USE ONLY

"Royal Saxon Motor - Body Polish"

SOLE AGENTS:—

Shree Jagnathji & Co., P. O. Box 1018, BOMBAY 1.

BRASS NAME PLATES.

T. PRAGJI & Co.
SHARE BROKERS

These plates are made of ½ inch and 1½ inch **Embossed Brass Letters** arranged in highly polished brass frames.

½ inch Letter Name Plate at Re. 0-3-0 a letter with frame

1½ inch Letter Name Plate at Re. 0-7-0 a letter with frame

BRASS IN-OUT plates at Rs. 1-4-0 each.

Dealers wanted:

THE FAVOURITE NAME PLATE CO.,

9-13, Hammam Street, Fort, BOMBAY

DAMAGE TO CROPS IN GUJERAT

Govt. Order Suspensions and Remissions of Revenue

—:o:—

COLLECTORS GIVEN FULL DISCRETIONARY POWERS

A Government Resolution says:—

"The situation which has arisen in Gujarat to the frost at the end of January last has been the subject of anxious consideration on the part of Government. As soon as the damage to crops occurred, the Revenue Officers began to tour in the tracts affected in order to ascertain the extent of the losses suffered by the cultivators. It was recognized that a revision of the annewaris which had already been made and announced had become necessary. Pending this revision the Collection of land revenue has been suspended. The results of the inspection of the affected tracts are not yet complete, but the reports received so far show that the ordinary suspension and remission rules require to be modified and supplemented in order that those cultivators who have a considerable proportion of their holdings under cotton and tobacco and other such late crops, which owing to the frost have in many places produced a very low yield, may be given relief.

KHARIF CROP AREAS.

It is recognized that in a village in which the area under kharif crops is large in proportion to the area under cotton or other late crops which have given a very low yield the annewari may be high enough to entail under the rules in force the collection of half or even the whole of the current land revenue but that such collection would press hardly on some khatedars whose holdings consist of a large proportion of the latter crops. It has been decided, therefore, that in the case of villages in which the above result occurs a special statement should be prepared showing details of those khatas in which the proportion of land under crops which have given a very low yield is one-third or more of the total area of land in the khata. The annewari will be applied to each of such khatas individually, with the result that the khatedar will obtain suspension or remission to which otherwise he would not, under the rules, have been entitled. This concession will extend considerably the range of relief.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS

In addition to this, Collectors are being authorised to recommend the suspension of the collection of assessment this year in the case of any persons who, in their opinion after such enquiry as they think fit, are too poor to pay.

Government are instructing Collectors to exercise full discretion in recommending suspensions or remissions which owing to the exceptional circumstances may have to be granted otherwise than in accordance with the ordinary rules, and, in order to expedite their grant, they are pleased to delegate to the Commissioner, Northern Division, the power to pass final orders on the Collectors' recommendations.

REVENUE MEMBERS ASSURANCE.

In cases where the ryots have already paid both instalments of land revenue, a refund of one or even both instalments may be necessary. The Honourable the Revenue Member on the 21st February 1929 gave an assurance in the Legislative Council that the payment of the two instalments of land revenue would not prejudice any claims the ryots might have to any concession by way of either suspension or remission.

Finally Government are pleased to direct that in any case in which the annewari of whole village or individual khata works out at two annas or less, total remission of the current year's land revenue should be granted instead of the usual suspension.

The question has been raised whether in the revision of the annewari rendered necessary owing to the frost the elaborate procedure prescribed by Government Resolution No. L.C. 1145-B dated 24 June 1927 should be followed the procedure in force before the issue of that Government Resolution. Government have decided that the latter course should be adopted in the exceptional circumstances of this case. The reason for this decision are as follows:—

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

Firstly, it is essential that the cultivators should be informed of the suspensions and remissions at the earliest possible date and this can best be done under the simpler procedure formerly prescribed.

Secondly, the ordinary annewari valuations conducted before the crops are reaped, but in this case the kharif crops have been reaped long ago and in many cases a first picking of cotton and tobacco has been made.

Thirdly, owing to the unusual circumstances and the varying conditions in different villages it is inevitable that the Collectors will be compelled in a considerable number of villages to recommend the suspension or remission of land revenue otherwise than in accordance with the ordinary rule, as has been explained above.

Forthly, it has been represented by Collectors that the revenue staff, reduced to a minimum by retrenchment, will be unable unless it is simplified so far as possible, to cope with the work thrown upon them by the revision of the annewari in addition to the inquiry into the circumstances of a large number of individual khatas which these orders will entail.

The above orders refer to the situation in Gujarat only. The damage by frost in certain parts of the Deccan has been principally convned to irrigated crops, as to which the question of the issue of special orders is still under consideration."

PROBLEM OF UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE

—:o:—

Debate in Corporation

MR. TAIRSEE ON PRICES OF VOTES

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday threw off the proposition of Dr. P. H. Meisheri to make the municipal franchise universal. They even did not entertain the amendment to refer the matter to the Law and Procedure Committee.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri moved that the time had arrived when Section 11 (2) of the Municipal Act should be so amended as to give right to every individual above the age of 21 to be enrolled in the municipal election roll as a voter and the President be requested to approach Government with a request that they will be pleased to undertake necessary legislation in the matter.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhlay seconded the proposition.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Law and Procedure Committee for report.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji seconded the amendment.

A RETROGRESSIVE SUGGESTION.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram thought that the time had come to alter the franchise qualification from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15. He thought that before the franchise was made universal, masses should be educated so that they might exercise the votes properly. He was given to understand that a proposition was to be brought shortly to extend the franchise qualification from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai regretted the attitude of vested interests betrayed by some councillors. If the masses were not educated, there would be time enough, he said, within the next three years to educate them to exercise their votes properly.

THE PRICE OF VOTES.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said the masses not only knew how to vote, but also knew the price of a vote. (Laughter.) That votes were sold in the open market nobody could deny and those who have come out successful know very well as to how they achieve the success. He suggested that if adult suffrage was to be extended, it should be given to every citizen with only one vote and not cumulative votes and those who did not exercise their votes should be penalised.

GANDHIJI TO GIVE SWARAJ.

Dr. M. C. Javle suggested that Mahatma Gandhi was going to give them Swaraj after a few months and they need not worry about the proposition as they would get universal suffrage then.

President: Please confine your remarks to the proposition and don't refer to Mahatma Gandhi or Swaraj here.

After a few more councillors had addressed the House, both the amendment and the proposition were put to vote and thrown out.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

TRAGIC SCENE IN JEWISH WEDDING

—:o:—

BLOODSHED MARS GAIETY

A Jewish wedding party suddenly ended in blood-shed on Sunday night which was a matter of enquiry by the Coroner on Monday morning.

It appeared that Rthaman Joseph and Ibrahim Joseph two brothers had a quarrel with Jacob Benjamin Jacob and Solomen Samuel. The alteration soon developed into a hand to hand fight in which it is alleged Ibrahim Joseph was stabbed. Ibrahim died befoer he could be removed to the hospital. Mr. Kent, Inspector of Police has arrested the three suspects who were placed before the coroner. The inquest stands adjourned.

FISHERMAN KILLED BY MILITARY LORRY

—:o:—

While a military lorry No. 3615 was going along Lady Jamshedji Road from Santa Cruz on Sunday it knocked down Jiwa Bhana, a Koli who was going along the road with two friends. The lorry was going in the proper direction and Jiwa in trying to cross the lorry was run over. He died on the spot while his two friends while attempting to rescue him were also injured. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Auction Sale of Country Liquor Licenses. Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 10-30 a.m.

Baby and Health Week Association. Annual Genl. Meeting, Servants of India Society Hall, Sandhurst Road, 6-15 p.m. Lady Sykes presiding.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Normal working has been resumed with Roumania.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Japan per s. s. "Shanghai Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, the 27th instant.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Naldera" with the mails from London of the 14th instant arrived at Aden at 10 p.m. on the 24th instant and left there at 3-30 a.m. the following day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 1 p.m. on Friday, the 1st March.

BRAHMIN SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Brahmin Sabha Mr. N. R. Pangarkar will deliver a lecture on "The Life of Shivaji" on Tuesday (to-day) in honour of Shivaji Day in the Hari Keshav Gokhale Hall, Girgaum, at 6 p.m.

WESTERN INDIA NATIONAL LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association will be held at Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when all members are invited to attend.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Sunday to 6 a.m. of Monday:—

Small-pox 11 attacks, 5 deaths, total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 82. The total mortality this day last year was 68.

THE BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League and Independence for India League a public meeting will be held at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) in the People's Jinnah Hall to condemn the Government's efforts to introduce the dangerous "Bolshie Bill" into this country, when Messrs. Mohamed Baluch, M. C. Chagla, Swaminarayen, P. Trikumdas, A. S. Wali and others will speak.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Rajputana" with mails from London of the 21st instant left Marseilles at 5-30 a.m. on the 23rd instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer s. s. "Ellora" from Mombasa is expected to arrive here on Wednesday morning, the 27th instant, and will be berthed at Ballard Pier and not at No. 18, Alexandra Dock Wall, as previously advised.

TENNIS

—:o:—

W. I. TOURNAMENT

PITT FOR THE FINAL.

Monday's matches in the Western India Tennis Tournament were rather disappointing for although there were one final and two semi-finals down for decision, not one of them went to three sets. In the final of the Ladies' Doubles Miss Stebbing and Mrs. Race proved to be too good for Mrs. McDougall and Mrs. Row. Miss Stebbing and Mrs. McDougall drove with power and precision, but Mrs. Row was not up to the standard of the others.

Pitt had no difficulty in entering the final round by defeating Brough. Although the more aggressive of the two Brough was not as steady as his opponent and went down in two straight sets. The semi-final of the Men's Doubles between Chesney and Marshall and Taku and Tomonaga provided perhaps the best tennis of the day. The Japs' superiority was always apparent, but Chesney put up a game fight and there were many interesting rallies at the net.

Tomonaga will meet Fox to-day for the honour of contesting the final with Pitt, while both the semi-finals of the mixed event will also be decided.

If it is at all possible then Dastoor and Gazdar will meet Taku and Pereira in the semi-final of the Men's Doubles.

The results:—

MEN'S SINGLES—SEMI-FINAL.

Pitt beat Brough 6|2, 6|2.

MEN'S DOUBLES—SEMI-FINAL.

Taku and Tomonaga beat Chesney and Marshall 6|2, 6|4.

LADIES' DOUBLES—FINAL.

Mrs. Race and Miss Stebbing beat Mrs. McDougall and Mr. Row 6|2, 6|2.

Under the Clock

(AT TWINPLEX.)

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY, 26, 1929.

Narayan, Narayan. How much is there in a cup of tea. Good work was done in the grounds of Akbar Road, Delhi, recently. It has called forth an encomium from Mahatma Gandhi who witnessed it, though he did not participate in the tea-drinking.

* * * * *

Gandhiji says in the latest issue of "Navajivan" commenting upon the Patel tea-party at Akbar Road: "As a result of the tea-party Mian and Mahadev met each other and broke the ice. Nothing further has happened."

* * * * *

So please don't look further down into tea-cups and, as in crystal-gazing, read into them things you would like to read. However the Akbar Road gathering is evidently the prelude to further tea-drinking at other exalted places. Is this not a welcome sign of the times?

* * * *

Were there an Indian Artemis amongst us, I am sure he will jot down in his Book:—

"And Brother Vitha spake into Brother Valla "Bhai, thou didst talk of the flood that devastated the land from the city of Ahmed to the borders of Bhaduch. I set my humble hand to something which caused a flood of tea-drinking. Nature was harmful; Art helpful in "breaking the ice."

* * * *

"United we exploit" was the slogan of the eminent Trustees of India who gathered at a banquet in London to protest against the "danger" to British shipping in India.

* * * *

It was declared in mournful accents at the gathering that it was faced with "adverse conditions due to flag descrimination in the name of self-determination."

* * * *

Lord Peel promised "to hold the scales even", which means that his lordship was determined to see that they would remain in favour of British shipping interests operating in India. The Marquis of Reading proposed the toast of British shipping and declared that Indian problems must be solved on "non-partisan" lines, which means that Britain must remain the dominant party.

* * * *

Let me recall that the interest of the Noble Marquis in shipping dates from his juvenile days. You are aware, of course, that when he became tired of selling bananas, his father's occupation, he took to his heels and enlisted as a cabin-boy in a ship which brought him to Calcutta.

* * * *

Let me announce to you a most serious bit of news. British Power in India is being shaken in the Punjab—so at least imagines a Mem-sab in Gujrat. A four-year old urchin is alleged to be the culprit.

* * * *

You know it is the inherent duty and privilege of every Britisher in this country, man or woman, to help keep law and order. This woman is understood to have taken summary steps to achieve this.

* * * *

A four-year old mite was playing "gulli-danda" by the road-side. Mem-sab's car happened to be struck by the "gulli". The Mem-sab wants the little fellow's father to come to her bungalow with the young one and "in her presence punish the boy and apologise."

* * * *

The "Hukm" has gone forth. Further developments are awaited.

* * * *

Cutting It Short:—

Wife: "Where have you been till this hour of the night?"

Husband: "Why, my dear, er—ah—"

Wife: "I don't believe a word of it."

"UNIVERSITY ELECTION AND INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—With reference to the letter of an anonymous writer appearing in your paper of to-day, my first feeling on reading the letter was not to take any notice of it, but as I was asked by several friends not to let this scurrilous writing go unchallenged, I beg to critise the letter as under:

It is untrue to say that the Vice-Chancellor has not kept his word and his commitment, as it will be clear from this very election that the Chamber has been granted the privilege it had asked for.

I strongly resent the abuse which has been directed by the writer under the guise of a pseudonym, against the leaders of the Chamber. Our leaders are leaders by right of their having guided the Chamber in thought and deed. They themselves would resent being termed "bosses," if any insulting and derogatory meaning is attributed to their high puplic services rendered for the advancement of the Chamber's interests and for striving to obtain for the Chamber the position which it has acquired in the public life of the country.

It is not true to say that Sir Lallubhai was selected to give evidence in spite of my services to the Chamber. He was appointed only on account of my visit to England at the time the University Reforms Committee was taking evidence.

Another tissue of misstatement calculated to mislead the public is the implied meaning in the letter that Mr. Davar has resigned in favour of Mr. Haji. Nothing of the sort. Mr. Davar has written to a leader that his resignation is because of the fact that he has not been supported by the leaders and that he has not resigned in favour of anybody.

Another misleading statement in your correspondent's letter is the statement that Mr. Haji has already achieved success in the Indianisation of the shipping enterprise of the country.

Mr. Haji has achieved upto now no successes as regards Indianisation. The achievement your correspondent speaks of, is not, Mr. Haji's, but that of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee. On the Committee, you will find that there is no such name as Mr. Haji. There have been three Indians only on that Committee and their names are the Hon. Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Mr. J. N. Roy and Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar.

The next untrue statement is "getting the legislature to enact the requisite legislation for the purpose." The two bills on Indian Shipping, are still before the Assembly and by what stretch of imagination does your writer say that they are already enactments to the credit of Mr. Haji?

Misguiding the public in this manner will serve no useful purpose. Finally let it be clearly understood that Mr. Haji's claims to be associated with the Indian Mercantile Marine Enquiry Committee are far fetched and unfounded.—Yours etc.

KAPILRAM H. VAKIL.

BOMBAY, Feb. 25.

BOMBAY CORPORATION AND NOMINATIONS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Since the results of the Ward-elections of the Bombay Municipal Corporation were published more than three weeks ago, public curiosity is naturally aroused about the nominations which the Bombay Government is required to announce under the Municipal Act. Since the introduction of the Montagu reforms, we had a right to expect that Municipal bodies would become truly self-governing institutions and nominations of non-official members would become a relic of the past. The provision of 16 nominations by the Government under the new Municipal Act is an anachronism and the Corporation had on several occasions considered the advisability of approaching Government for eliminating them altogether and actually succeeded last year in reducing them to 14, when two nomination seats were assigned to Labour by election.

In exercising their right of nomination, therefore, it is incumbent on the Government, not to regard it merely as a source of patronage for rewarding services in other spheres, but to proceed on certain well-defined principles consistent with the efficient discharge of civic duty and the trend of popular opinion and sentiment. The appointment of three or four officials, for offering expert guidance is, quite unexceptionable. It may be also conceded that, it should be the aim of the Government to secure proportionate representation in the Corporation of the several important communities in the City and thus correct the vagaries of the ballot-box. But, in doing so, care should be taken not to exceed the rates which these communities bear to the total population of the City. In pre-reform days, this consideration has often led the Government to exercise their patronage for giving over-representation to certain communities. But, since local self-government has become a transferred subject and its administration entrusted to a responsible Minister, bestowal of Government favours on unworthy nominees will not be tolerated by the popular opinion. It should not be difficult for a popular Minister to propose for nomination, individuals of recognised ability, experience and position in the public life of the City, who, being inspired by a high sense of civic and social duty, would find the necessary leisure to serve the City and give the proper tone and prestige to the Municipal administration of this great City.

I have felt it as my duty to give expression to popular feeling in this matter aroused by the history of these nominations. Certain individuals seem to have established a prescriptive right to this privilege. Thus Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan has held this Jaghir for 21 years continuously. Sir Vasantrao Dabholker has enjoyed this Vatan for 19 years. Mr. Rahimtulla Chinoy has stuck fast to his nomination seat for 14 years while Mr. Rooseinally Rahimtulla is ripening his right of prescription with nine years to his credit already. Further, some of these Jahagirdars have utilised their position of vantage to secure seats for their relatives by the short-cut of co-option and thus acquire representation of their families in the Corporation. I confess my ignorance of any extraordinary zeal for civic or social service or any other outstanding merit or ability which has enabled these fortunate favourites of Government to retain their seats for several years continuously.

I have no hesitation in stating that a responsible Minister cannot justify this pre-reform relic of nominations unless the whole policy underlying it is thoroughly revised. It is necessary to introduce fresh blood of the right stamp in order to reconcile popular opinion with this anachronism. Government can easily cast their eyes on young men of marked ability and ardent desire to engage themselves in the service of the people. I may refer to a precedent of nominations to the Legislative Council. When the Minto-Morley reforms were introduced in 1910, the Government nominated Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, Mr. B. S. Kamat and Mr. Sathe to the Council and so was Mr. Srinivas Sastri nominated to the Madras Council. An opportunity was thus afforded to these gentlemen to prove their mettle and they readily availed themselves of it to win their spurs and secure election to the Council in succeeding years. The Government were thus instrumental in evoking the public service which these distinguished gentlemen have since rendered. It was the Government of Lord Sydenham which exhibited such keen perception of talent in making nominations to the Council wherein the interests of the State, being vitally concerned, the need of safe non-official nominated men was obvious. I am not aware of any special interests of their own which the Government are under the special necessity of safeguarding in the Bombay Corporation. I hope and trust, therefore, at the threshold of his career as Governor, His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes will inaugurate a new policy in respect of nominations to Municipal bodies, in consonance with the spirit of the Montagu reforms.—Yours etc.,

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY, 26, 1929.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ON REFORMS

The "Hindu" has contrived to secure and publish the full text of the Madras Government's memorandum to the Simon Commission. If the report of the document supposed to be confidential, can be taken as quite reliable the memorandum would appear to be on the whole reactionary but with one redeeming feature. That feature is its strong condemnation of Dyarchy. The memorandum abundantly proves that Dyarchy is inherently bad, has worked very badly, cannot by any means be made workable and must therefore, go altogether. Dyarchy is not even a step in the direction of responsible Government, says the memorandum but has all these years only spread irresponsibility all round. The essential condition of Dyarchy is that "the Ministers on the Transferred side should experience the full force of popular currents in a fully elective chamber." But what has been the actual practice? The memorandum says: "Far from the Ministers being dependent on an elective body, they could within limits remain in office irrespective of whether they commanded a majority of elected members. The official bloc and the nominated members almost inevitably constituted important supporting elements, for the former could hardly do other than support proposals of the Government they served while the latter "ex-hypothesi," were men likely to support constitutional Government and to assist in working the reforms." The mild language used does not fail to represent the Ministers even in their limited spheres as creatures of Government more than as responsible servants of the Legislature. The memorandum adds: "What training in responsibility such a system could give it is difficult to see. Still harder is it to see how it could have failed to develop an attitude of irresponsibility among M.L.C.'s or to deepen the impressions of hollowness and unreality that lay over the reforms." Even belated wisdom is better than persistent approval of a fraud.

So far therefore, as the province is concerned the Madras Government would not be content with any half-measures or retain any trace of Dyarchy, which they say "is not now practical politics". "It is patent," they admit, "that the temper of vocal India will no longer be in any way satisfied by half-measures." They demand complete provincial autonomy, with a Cabinet wholly responsible to a single popular Chamber without any official members But the memorandum is studiously silent about the need for responsibility in the Central Government also without which the element of "hollowness and unreality" would continue to lie over the Reforms in the provinces. What is more objectionable is that the authors of the memorandum while justly claiming complete provincial autonomy for Madras stultify themselves by adding that "the Madras Government do not wish to be understood to be recommending the adoption of their proposals in all the provinces of British India" and that "there should be no attempt to impose uniformity of advance." The Madras Government's condemnation of Dyarchy does not seem to us to be dependent upon latitude or longitude.

The most reactionary feature of the memorandum is its insistence on communal electorates for Muslims and some other minorities. The Government admit that the right theory of representation demands non-communal electorates but their plea for flouting the theory is hardly convincing after all the terrible mischief communal electorates have wrought. The Government could well have left this question to be decided by the local Muslims. But they seem to be deliberately attempting to instigate Muslims to repudiate any settlement among leaders on this question. They say: "Even assuming that manipulation could produce plausible evidence that political leaders of either communities had arrived at an agreement to merge separate interests, how long would such an agreement stand the hard test of its merits? ..... The Mahomedans would then feel that they had sold their birthright for a mess of pottage, and a community whose political importance ought not to be measured by its voting strength, would be thrown into a violent antagonism ..... The consequences might be most grave and so far as Malabar is concerned it might have disastrous effects on the numerous and homogeneous Mopilla population." The reader is invited to scan these lines carefully and judge for himself what the Government are up to. Their much-vaunted solicitude for the masses including the "Depressed" classes and the backward Muslims may be gauged from their opposition to any extension of the present franchise and from their proposal to give only a few nominated seats to the "Depressed" classes.

NOMINATIONS TO CORPORATION

—:o:—

The Government of Bombay will soon exercise their statutory right of nominating sixteen members to the Bombay Municipal Corporation. We say "statutory right" advisedly; for, if local self-government is to be a reality at least in a city like Bombay, the Government have no moral right to thrust their nominees on the Corporation. This by itself would be a sufficient ground for the abolition of the nominated seats in the Corporation were it not that by the manner of their exercise of the power of nomination in the past the Government have, on the whole, laid themselves open to the charge of favouritism and obscurantism. Sir Frederick Sykes has an opportunity of inaugurating a new policy and we trust His Excellency will rise to the occasion. A correspondent, whose letter we publish elsewhere, suggests that Government should not regard their right of nomination merely as a source of patronage for rewarding services in other spheres, but proceed on certain well-defined principles consistent with the efficient discharge of civic duty and the trend of popular opinion and sentiment. The principle, in fact, which should govern nomination must be so strengthening the personnel of the Corporation as to make it a progressive, model and efficient municipality in the country. Education is the vital need of Bombay. An educationist or two of wide experience and progressive views should obviously be among the nominees. One of the urgent problems that the new Corporation will have to tackle is that of drainage in the northern part of the City. The nomination of an engineer with the requisite qualifications is obviously called for. The new Corporation, like many of its predecessors, will not count among its members experts in economics and finance unless Government make up the deficiency by nominations. There are a few experienced businessmen in the Corporation. But it cannot have too many of them and Government would do well by the City if they nominate one or two of the ablest among them. Art and architecture have been neglected by the Corporation with the result that the City which Nature intended to be beautiful has been made ugly by Thoughtlessness and Drift. There are, again, hardly any members in the Corporation who adequately realise the importance of great movements such as urban co-operation, and municipal trading which are revolutionising the economic life of the people in other civilised countries. It is, however, hardly necessary to multiply instances. The Government have the opportunity of helping to make the Corporation a much more efficient instrument for the service of the people than it has been. It remains to be seen if they will use it by making a healthy departure from the bad old tradition.

THE GALLENG FEATURE

—:o:—

In his address before the Bhagini Samaj, Bombay, on the present situation of Indians in South Africa Mr. Sastri declared: "Believe me, our countrymen in South Africa are suffering from inequality, injustice and oppression. In our country there is at least a theoretical recognition of equality and equal rights. But there is this great difference between South Africa and India. There our people are told by the law that they are inferior and will always be treated so. That is the galling feature of the life of our people in that unfortunate country." Mr. Sastri did his level best, amidst heavy difficulties, in making a large number of Europeans in South Africa realise the folly of allowing this galling feature to continue. The speeches made by General Hertzog and Dr. Malan at the banquet given by Mr. Sastri's successor to celebrate the anniversary of the Indian Agreement, indicate that they are uncomfortable over the fact that this "galling feature" exists and that very many of their supporters are keen on making it continue to exist. The South African Premier and his colleague, therefore, indulged in pleasant post-prandial oratory the main feature of which was an expression of benevolent intentions towards the Indians and an assurance that the Indian question would not be made an election issue. But soft words butter no parsnips. The Indian community in South Africa realises only too painfully that the Hertzog Government are more interested in the repatriation item of the Indian Agreement than the condonation scheme, while the "uplift" portions of that Pact of mutual understanding are being neglected. If there is one thing on which the Hertzogites and their political opponents are united it is in saying to the Indians "The lesser in numbers you become, the better for our poor whites." It is not a prospect which the Indians can be expected to relish.

THE AUCTION SYSTEM

—:o:—

The pernicious practice of selling liquor licenses in Bombay City by public auction has been abolished and the Government of Bombay deserve to be congratulated on this decision. But there is no reason why this excellent decision should not be applied to the rest of the Presidency. In fact there are, apart from reasons of policy, special reasons why the fixed system should be re-introduced in the whole of the Presidency. The economic position of the people is most unsatisfactory. Hardly has the agriculturist had time to recover from the effects of the flood when the frost came to add to his difficulties. This makes it more imperative than ever that the auction system which is an unconscionable drain on the resources of the people should be abolished. It is bad in every way and for all and not merely for Bombay City.

UNHEALTHY PRACTICE

—:o:—

Mr. Swaminarayan did a public service by interpellating the Government of Bombay in regard to the selection of a candidate for a post in the Excise Department, which was filled in the beginning of last year. The official reply was that there were 187 applicants for the post out of whom "90 had either insufficient qualifications or were age-barred or had not furnished all the materials required." Of the remainder one was an M.A., LL.B., 5 were M.A.'s, 8 LL.B.'s and 76 graduates. The choice of the Selection Committee fell upon a person whom the official reply designates as "educated up to the B.A. standard" and the Legislature was informed that "Government were not prepared to state their reasons" for this selection. If they are not prepared to do so the public are only more fortified in drawing their own conclusions about this unhealthy practice of favouring men who are educationally inefficient. It will be recalled that Ministers in the now defunct Bengal Dyarchy were subjected to a deal of unsavour criticism because they allowed a number of inefficient selections for various jobs. In their own interest the Government of Bombay must not allow cause for unpleasant conclusions being drawn as a result of the evasive reply they gave in regard to the appointment which came under Mr. Swaminarayan's scrutiny.

FEDERAL FINANCE IN INDIA.

—:o:—

INDIAN STATES IN THE FEDERAL SCHEME

Review of Prof. K. T. Shah's Book

(BY PROF. T. K. SHAHANI-BHAVNAGAR.)

IV*

In the vast laboratory of Political Science which the modern world has set up, there is no problem awaiting solution more complex than the position of Indian States in the future Indian Polity. Whereas their history, traditions, culture, quasi-independence and quasi-sovereignty entitle them to a place of honour in the Indian Constitution, their economic and political backwardness due not so much to any inherent defects in the States or their rulers as to the selfish and short-sighted policy or, at best, heartless indifference of British Government causes them to be labelled by the impatient idealists of democratic India as a drag, a nuisance or possibly even a reactionary and a suspect. The world has yet to know that the States have been more sinned against than sinning. The subject is vast and thrilling and it yet awaits its full legitimate treatment at the hands of a properly equipped sympathetic writer. The financial side of their long and distressing tale of woes has, however, come in for the first time for an adequate and fearless exposure in Prof. Shah's book under review. The author has characteristically first gone in for a thorough study of the whole question and then convinced of the unfair treatment accorded to them by Government that stands in this arrangement both like a bullying elder brother and a grabbing uncle, he is unsparing in lashing the guilty partner over the iniquitous settlements. Quite a convincing, unanswerable case; and some one has yet to be found who will come forward on behalf of Government to justify its economic doings in relation to States! But if the States are really wanting to come back into their own as their present sense of awakening warrants, they will do well to study Prof. Shah's book through and take early steps to fall to a Federal arrangement where they stand as equal partners in their own right and by reason of the actual and potential strength they undoubtedly have.

HOW THEY HAVE BEEN HIT.

'The weaker must go to the wall' is writ large on every page of the history of States' relations with British India. In their detached unorganised position each one struggling for its existence by attempting to be in the good graces of the paramount power—they easily succumbed to the pressure brought to bear on them to agree to whatever unreasonable financial and economic demands were made on them. If the Government of India was at its wits' end to balance its budget, its Chancellor of Exchequer had no particular qualms of conscience in securing relief from Indian States. The imposition of Salt-Tax on Indian State population as the result of various Salt Agreements with States is an illustration in point in which connection Sir John Strachey could without a blush say:—

"As an unavoidable consequence of the new system and one without which the relief of our own subjects would have been impracticable, the people of the Native States in question became generally liable to the payment of the British salt duty."

If Government must build Railways for strategic or commercial purposes with lines running through Indian States territories, it was not for the latter to consult their own economic losses or gains or claim their legitimate share in the future yield of this monopolistic undertaking. If Opium Settlements had to be made, it was only for the Imperial Government to issue a fiat and leave the Central Indian States of Malwa to keep on lodging their humble protests. If Currency manipulations or Tarriff revisions came up as they suited British Indian Government, the States were simply to follow up and abide by the laws of the superior body. The poor man's wife is the doleful, patient, serviceable sister-in-law of everybody: and Prof. Shah has, in his frank

(Continued on page 10.)

* Previous articles appeared on Jan. 28, Feb. 6 and 12 respectively.

Notes of the Day.

—:o:—

This Picture and That?

Pacifists all over the world cannot but feel concerned when they notice on the one hand the spectacle of various Governments ratifying the Kellogg Pact of Peace and on the other hand proceeding with feverish haste with the work of increasing the strength and volume of their naval armaments. The American Senate passed on Friday a bill providing 12:370,000 dollars to start construction of new cruisers. This is a slap in the face for the retiring President of the United States and a warning to Mr. Hoover, his successor that "big business" in America will insist on the big navy programme. The Irish Free State Parliament too authorised ratification on Friday of the Kellogg Pact by 83 votes to 50 but the views expressed by the minority which voted against the ratification will be welcomed by people in every country who genuinely wish the race for armaments to cease. The Republicans in the Free State Parliament characterised the Kellogg Pact as "an open and manifest lie." This is strong but just criticism.

The Lesson.

Speaking at the annual banquet of the Chamber of Shipping Lord Peel is reported to have assured British shipping interests that the Government would always treat the Indian problem on non-party lines. Lord Reading endorsed that assurance, probably on behalf of the Liberals. And we know but too well how in practice Mr. Ramsay Macdonald is one with the Conservatives and Liberals where India is concerned. It is clear from the context that Lord Peel and Lord Reading had in mind not only the general political question in India but also the specific question of reserving India's coastal traffic to Indians. And the Free Press is quite right in interpreting their diplomatic language as an assurance to the British shipping interests that, whichever party comes to power after the next elections British interests would be safe. That attitude will surprise none in India not even Lord Peel's veiled participation in propaganda against Mr. Haji's Bill while it is yet before the Assembly. We only trust the attitude of British businessmen and politicians of all parties will teach Indian businessmen and politicians of all parties to be one where England is concerned.

Madras College Strike

The Principal of the Madras Law College seems to have learnt a wrong lesson from the Gujerat College strike. He has pradtically dismissed three students for the simple reason that they absented themselves from the College on the day of the Simon Commission's arrival. The Madras Youth Conference and the students of the Law College had previously decided to join the people's boycott of the Commission. But unfortunately only three students in the Law College actually stayed away from the College on the day. They did a simple duty in a most dignified manner, the only pity being that more did not do likewise. But the college Principal seems to have thought that he could easily break the three absentees, and on the significant ground that he had received definite instructions from his higher authorities asked them to leave the college at once. He virtually dismissed them as he would not sign their term and conduct certificates. This at least was a little too much for the other students of whom about two hundred have since gone on a sympathetic strike.

Principol or Tyrant?

It is difficult to speak of the Principal's conduct with restraint. It is more high-handed than that of Principal Shirras of the Gujerat College. No principal has any moral right to dismiss a student for absence. If the disciplinary rules of the College, give him that right, they are rotten rules. The Principal who pretends to have acted in the name of discipline has himself flouted every principle of justice. There is also something cowardly in victimising three students, apparently because they are only three. Their fellow students, the local Youth League, and the local leaders would prove themselves to be dead to all sense of sympathy and justice if they do not stand by them through thick and thin.

BRITISH LEGATION AT KABUL EVACUATED

Sir Francis Humphreys Arrives In Peshawar

SOVIET AND TURKISH AMBASSADORS TO STAY

Amanullah's New Plans

—:o:—

ROBBER CHIEF'S FOLLOWERS DESERT HIM

Sir Francis Humprys arrived here from Kabul to-day at twelve O'clock. The British Legation has been completely evacuated.—A. P.

"My fatheriand," said General Nadir Khan addressing an enthusiastic crowd who accorded him a rousing reception at the Lahore Railway Station, "is in conflagration and I am going to put out that fire. May God give me strength to do so." He earnestly prayed to God that He might help Amanullah in the speedy restoration to the throne.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Feb. 25.
(Censored.)

The Lahore Railway Station was the scene of an enthusiastic demonstration to-night when the Frontier Mail carrying General Nadir Khan and his two brothers arrived. Long before the train was due, every available space in the platform was occupied and great was the rush that the admission to the platform even to those who held platform tickets had to be denied long before the train drew in. The train was due at 9-25 and arrived one hour late, at 10-25, and so unflagging was the enthusiasm of the crowd that it kept on waiting spending time by singing songs in praise of Amanullah and Nadir Khan.

PROMINENT LEADERS PRESENT.

Prominent among those on the platform were Moulana Zafarali Khan, Lala Dunichand of Amballa Moulvi Nurul Huq, Moulvi Abdul Majid, and Mr. Gulamrasul Meher. At last at 10-25 the train was sighted and it slowly steamed into the platform amidst voicefrous cheers of "Long Live Amanullah and Long Live Nadir Khan. As soon as the train stopped, there was great rush towards the compartment which General Nadir Khan was occupying and the compartment was practically beseiged by the crowd who were anxious to see the General.

RESPONSE TO APPEAL.

Moulana Zafaralli was the first to enter the General's compartment and in response to the enthusiastic appeals from the crowd, the General appeared at the door of his compartment and acknowledged with smiles and warm appreciation the greetings of the crowd.

In the course of a brief speech General Nadir khan thanked them all for the love that they bore him and thanked God that in spite of his illness he was able to go to Afghanistan.

HELP AMANNULLAH

"My Fatherland" said the General, "is in conflagration and I am going to put out that fire. May God give me strength to do so" and he earnestly prayed to God that he might help Amanullah in the speedy restoration to the throne.

The General had to appear second time at the door of his compartment to enable those who did not see him the first time to do so. After a halt of 25 minutes the train steamed off amidst the cheers of crowd. Moulana Muhammad Ali detained at Lahore and is returning to Delhi. Moulana Zafarali Khan and Sheik Sirajuddin Pareha accompanied the General to Peshawar.—Free Press.

FOREIGN LEGATIONS EVACUATED

NEW DELHI, Feb. 24.

Five aeroplanes carrying 27 passengers arrived from Kabul at Peshawar at five this evening. It is believed that the entire staff of the French and Italian Legations and some members of the staff of the British Legation have arrived in the machines, with a good deal of luggage. The remaining members of the British Legation staff are expected to be evacuated to-morrow. A. P.

SOVIET LEGATION REMAINS AT KABUL

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 25

The Turkish, the Persian and the Soviet missions are remaining at Kabul, while the other foreign Consular agencies are evacuating.—Free Press Beam Service.

SIR. F. HUMPHREYS TO STAY IN PESHAWAR FOR 2 DAYS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25.

Sir Francis Humphreys and the entire British Legation have arrived safely by air from Kabul at Peshawar marking another great triumph for the Royal Air Force. Thirty nine persons in all were brought over, these including Dr. Gould, Major Erskine, Military attache Mr. Best Major Hogg, Medical Officer Mr. Trust, Air Force Officer Mr. Stranger Garage Superintendent, Mr. Scott attached to Chancellary, Sergeants Peters and Donaldson, wireless operators. Party were given a great welcome on arrival at Peshawar. Sir Francis Humphreys who was the last to arrive will stay in Peshawar for a few days before reaching Delhi.—A. P.

INVASION OF KABUL
BACHA'S TROOPS BEGINS DESERTION

PESHAWAR, Feb. 24.

Afghan aeroplanes are said to have dropped leaflets and handbills from Amanullah Khan stating that the ex-King was invading the city about the end of Ramzan month. These leaflets have frightened the people to a great extent and they are leaving the city for fear of life.

It is, however, confirmed that Bachha-i-Saqqo has taken severe action against all those who are thus evacuating the city. He has accordingly arrested ten men and inflicted punishment of a year's rigorous imprisonment on each of them. It has further been declared by beat of drum that any one leaving the city will be severely punished and all his property confiscated or plundered. Great panic prevails in the city.

THE JIRGA.

Arrangements for holding the "Jirga" are proceeding apace. A reception Committee of fifteen known as Haiti-Tanzima has been formed to make the necessary arangements. Four of these members are Kabulis while all others come from Kohidaman. This Committee is also being utilised as an advisory council in other matters concerning the general administration. Generals Mahmuds Umi, a Turk, who worked as Principal of the Military Training College in Afghanistan during the regimes of Amir Habibullah Khan and ex-King Amanullah Khan has been appointed Chief Military Training Officer. He was for some reason or other deported from Afghanistan in 1913 and was in Peshawar Jail as a war detenue in 1914 wherefrom he was released on Amir Habibullah Khan's special recommendations.

TROOPS DESERT BACHA.

The new recruits brought from Kohidaman under conscription are kept under surveillance as it feared that they may desert the army as some of the pioneers have already done. Deserters are being given exemplary punishment. It might be remembered that four artillery guns, one Lewis gun and four machine guns were removed from Jalalabad by some Shinwaris who were detected by the cusoms officers while the guns were being stealthily carried through Torkham. These are now lying in charge of the Political Agent in Khyber in whose jurisdiction they were captured. They will not, it is believed, be dilivered to any claimant unless someone is recognised to be the rightful ruler of Afghanistan.

AFGHAN GENERALS.

The two rifles found with the Afghan Military Officers who arrived here yesterday after passing through many difficulties owing to their steadifast adherence to Amanullah Khan and who were sent to Khandahar after being supplied with all the necessaries by the Afghan Trade Agent in Peshawar, have been taken into custody by the political authorities in British India and will be made over them when they leave British Indian territory and cross the border of Baluchistan.

"TIMES" EDITOR IN FRONTIER.

Mr. Dawson, Editor of London "Times" is on a visit to the frontier in the course of his extensive tour of India. He is staying at Government House as a guest of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner. It is believed he will stop here for a few days more to witness the end of this historic evacuation. Weather permitting it is hoped to send some aeroplanes to Kabul to-morrow or the day after.—A. P.

GAMA RETAINS WORLD TITLE

Famous Indian Wrestler's Easy Victory in Championship Contest

Gama, the well-known Indian wrestler, won the contest for the World Wrestling championship to-day, defeating Peterson in 1 minute and 41 seconds.—A. P.

PATIALA, Feb. 24.

The contest was held on the Patiala race course in fine weather. About 10,000 spectators had assembled from different parts of the country, prominent among them being the Maharaja of Patiala, the Maharaja of Kashmir, the Maharaja of Jind, and Mr. Fitzpatrick, Agent-General, the Punjab States. A number of members of the Punjab Council also attended.

17 MATCHES.

In all, seventeen matches between different wrestlers were played, Peterson and Gama wrestling last. The match between Baldev and Aziz. was very exciting, and resulted in a win for Aziz. The matches generally lasted from two to five minutes each. The longest match was that between Billoo and Dodi. Gama of Amritsar, son of Gama the world Champion, scored a very easy victory over Hussainbux Multani.

PETERSON ENTERS.

While other matches were going on Peterson entered the enclosure and received cheers from all sides. He waved his hat and smiled in response. The Maharaja of Patiala entered the arena at 3.30 in a light grey suit. At fiive minutes past four. Gama rushed into the arena roaring "Alla-ho-Akbar" like a lion. Peterson and Gama shook hands amid cheers and put off their garments.

EXCITING MEETING

The match commenced exactly at 4.10, amidst loud cheers. Great excitement prevailed when Gama tried to throw Peterson by the neck, but Peterson successfully resisted the attempt. The match promised to be well-contested, but the wrestlers parted for two seconds and then Gama caught Peterson by the right leg and in another two seconds had thrown him down. Peterson fell on his right elbow. Gama sat over his body and in ten seconds gave Peterson a jerk towards Peterson's left, touching Peterson's back on the ground.

"VICTORY TO INDIA".

Then loud shouts of "Victory to Gama", "Victory to India" and "Victory to the East" were raised from all sides and Gama was declared world champion once again. Peterson and Gama shook hands and Peterson left immediately. The Maharaja of Patiala awarded a magnificient silver mace to Gama amid loud cheers. Gama was carried on the shoulders of his brother Imambux in procession. Peterson received £1.5000 and the passage for participating in the contest. Gama will receive a magnificient donation from the Maharaja of Patiala.—A. P.

AMERICA'S FLOATING AIR PORT

—:o:—

6,000 TONS STEEL AND 2,000 TONS IRON IN USE

NAVAL ARCHITECT'S ANNOUNCEMENT

zLONDON, Feb. 25.

New York. Mr. Henry Gielow, Director of the firm of Naval Architects, announces that the construction of a floating Air Port to be anchored 300 miles out at sea, midway between New York and Bermuda, will be started immediately. It wil be 1,200 feet long and 200 feet wide at each end and 400 feet wide at the middle. Sixthousand tons of steel and 2,000 tons of iron will be used in the construction of the Port which will be kept in place by chains four miles long, attached to specially designed sea-anchors and piling which will extend 60 feet below the surface. The chains will be operated hydraulically within sheaths in order to counteract the effect of waves and the wind. The Air Port will include a hotel and will carry a crew of 43 men. Reuter's Special.

MR. JINNAH LEAVES FOR DELHI

—:o:—

THANKS SYMPATHISERS

BOMBAY, Feb. 25.

The following has been issued to the Press by Mr. Jinnah:—

"I am most thankful to many friends and sympathisers who have sent me messages of condolence from all parts of India.

I regret that it is physically impossible to reply to them, at any rate within a reasonable time, and therefore I take the liberty of acknowledging them through the medium of the Press and wish to convey to them all that they comforted me in no small degree in the midst of my terrible grief when I realised that there were friends all over India in all communities who thought of me and felt for me."

Mr. Jinnah is leaving to-day by the Frontier Mail for Delhi.—A. P.

CALCUTTA EDITOR SENTENCED FOR SEDITION

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate today sentenced Ramlagan Singh, Editor, "Kshtriya Sanshar", a Hindi weekly, to six months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 124-A (Sedition) for an article entitled "Things have reached their climax" in the issue of November 10th. A Printer was also charged but acquitted. Ramlagan Singh, Editor, Suraj Baksh Singh, Printer and Publisher, were again sentenced under Section 124-A to six months' rigorous imprisonment for an article entitled "Ah Lalaji" in the issue of December 3rd of the same paper.—A. P.

WHO BLABBED THIS TIME?

—:o:—

A QUERY FOR SIMON

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

Commenting on the publication of the Madras Government's Memorandum to the Simon Commission the "Basumati" writes:—"The official Memorandum of the Madras Government has leaked out. One naturally likes to know who blabbed this time. Not certainly Mr. Sadanand's agency, for it has decided not to come within a thousand yards of this august body. Who blabbed this time then? Apparently somebody whom the Seven do not like to tackle. Or else we should have heard of a row. The country will very pertinently enquire, if then what is sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander?"—Free Press.

PARTY TO MR. S. SASTRI

—:o:—

A SUCCESSFUL DELHI FUNCTION

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25.

Over 500 guests attended the garden party this afternoon at Talaktora Gardens. The party provided opportunities to officials and nonofficials to meet the Rt. Hon'ble Sastri on his return from South Africa. Among those present were H. E. the Viceroy the Commander-in-Chief, members of the Viceroy's Executive Council majority of members of both the Houses of the Central Legislature, and prominent citizens of Delhi. The persons who organised the party as hosts were Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Abdul Qaiyum, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Birla, Raja Motichand, Sir Darcy Lindsay, Sir Harnam Singh and Mr. Banwarilal. The party was very successful.—A. P.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE

—:o:—

IRISH SUFFRAGIST ADDRESSES MINERS

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Eigthhundred unemployed miners demonstrated 3-1/2 hours in Trafalgar Square. They were joined by the London organisations, the crowd thus swelling to several thousands.

The octogenarian suffragist Mrs. Despard who arrived specially from Ireland was among the speakers. She hoped to see the day when the "Great Irish Republic would stand alongside of the British Republic."

Other speakers included Tom Mann, A. J. Cook and Mr. Saklatvala.—Reuter.

KING SPENDS QUIET DAY

—:o:—

NEW YEAR HONOURS LIST

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The King spent quiet day. It is understood that the New York Honours List will be issued at the end of February. —Reuter.

ANOTHER SECRET PACT UNEARTHED!

A Franco-Belgian Military Convention

BRITAIN'S DENIAL

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Amsterdam.—The terms of the alleged secret Franco-Belgian Military Convention are published by "Uutrechats Dagblad" which, explaining its possession of them as due to "fortuitous circumstances" claims that the authenticity is guaranteed. The Convention is alleged to have been concluded at Brussels in 1920 and its various articles "interpreted" by the French and Belgian General Staffs in 1927.

The gist of it is that by mutual agreement, each shall mobilise immediately any power in anyway associated with Germany, shall mobilise or threaten either on any front. Belgium shall mobilise at least 6,00,000 men and France 12,00,000. The General Staffs assumed that Belgium's potential adversaries are Germany and Holland, and France's, Germany and Italy and perhaps Spain, and mention that in the event of war against Germany, the Belgians will constitute the left wing of the French front and "find themselves reinforced on the extreme left by the British.

The Convention wil be valid for twenty-five years after which a further period of twenty-five years of validity is possible for it.—Reuter.

TO STRANGLE GERMANY

—:o:—

TERMS OF SECRET TREATY

LONDON, Feb. 25.

The Amsterdam newspaper "Utreches Dagbald" publishes the terms of the Franco-Belgian Treaty providing for one power placing at the other's disposal its army in case of attack or war with Germany or any Power supported by Germany. The Treaty covers not only the Rhine Frontier where perhaps it might be said that the French and Belgium interests are somewhat allied but all the Frontiers of both the countries. The Treaty in the first instance will be valid for 25 years.

The German Press strongly criticises this pact pointing out how it is in accord with the French policy of strangling Germany.—Free Press Beam Service.

BRITAIN'S DENIAL

—:o:—

NOT CONCERNED IN THE AFFAIR

LONDON. Feb. 25.

Apropos an Amsterdam message Reuter learns that the Franco-Belgian Defensive Agreement was registered with the League of Nations in 1920 and it detailed military provisions hitherto not published. It is pointed out that the Locarno Treaty at any rate might be regarded as superseding the agreement as former covers the same ground and goes further.

It is authoritatively denied that Britain is in any way concerned with the Franco-Belgian Convention.—Reuter.

RACIAL BAR IN RAILWAYS

—:o:—

Sir G. Rainey Heckled

QUESTIONS IN ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25.

Interest in Railway demands for grants slackened to-day as the result of the non-official defeat on Saturday which showed that the Government's lobby strength was very considerable and non-official cuts would be difficult, if not possible, to carry. Over fifty questions were answered and most of these related to Railways. Mr. K. C. Neogy pursuing his allegations regarding preference to Anglo Indians asked about the number of Anglo-Indians employed as officers in subordinate capacity in the E. I. Railway as a result of Audit and Accounts separation.

Mr. Parsons said four Anglo-Indians against three Indians were appointed officers in the Accounts Service.

Mr. Parsons told Mr. Siddheswar Sinha that the issue of third class return tickets at reduced rates was likely to lead to fraudulent travelling which was already far too prevalent.

COST OF NEW DELHI.

Sir Bhupen Mitra informed Mr. Belvi that the New Delhi Capital cost thirteen crores fifty-five lakhs of rupees. A further expenditure of one crore and thirty lakhs was anticipated.

SIR GEORGE HECKLED.

Sir George Rainy and Mr. Parsons were considerably heckled by a number of Congressmen who urged that the B. I. N. W. Railway be taken over by State. One member suggested that the Assembly be given an opportunity to discuss the matter. Mr. Parsons said it was too early to discuss the matter.

Kumar Ganganand Sinha moved the omission of tour expenses of the General Member of the Railway Board as a protest against the absence of reduction in fares in respect of short distances. He held that the Railway Board was squandering money in creating highly-paid appointments by keeping up fares at a high level.

Mr. Gangananda Sinha quoted Sir William Acworth's dictum that rates and fares in poor countries must be low. The speaker opined that the Government was favouring long-distance traffic with a view to concentrate all trade on big towns like Bombay and Calcutta and hit industries of smaller towns.

Mr. Doraiswamy Iyengar who in the past had been championing the cause of third class passengers submitted that third class passengers travelling above hundred and fifty miles were rare.

Mr. Parsons assured the House that there was no definite policy against reduction in short distance rates.

Mr. Sinha's motion was put and negatived.

RACIAL BAR IN RAILWAYS.

Mr. Goswami emphasised the need for the examination of the whole question of racial discrimination in Railways. He specified the grievances of the E. N. Railway employees. Housing provision of one room tenements for menial staff was ghastly. Then, again, there was the problem to erect a hostel for Indian employees. Originally it was proposed to charge them Rs. 3-8 per mensem. Revised proposals were to charge them Rs. 7-8. Thus, while Anglo-Indians were charged rent at 2.5 per cent. on capital cost Indians would be charged at 6 per cent. on capital cost. Continuing Mr. Goswami pointed out that there was no accommodation provided for Indian apprentices which were given to Anglo-Indians. In the Railway colony near Jharia this was particularly noticeable.

Mr. Neogy wanted a Committee to enquire into the whole question of racial discrimination.

Sir George Rainy was glad that existence of the Simon Commission had been recognised by Mr. Neogy who had invited the speaker's co-operation with the Commission (? Committee). (Laughter.) The policy of the Government of India was the same as expressed last year, namely, that no dislocation of the economic system of any community should be brought about while giving a real chance to all other communities. It was not necessary to have a Committee to enquire into the matter, but he would examine all the points raised with a view to removing racial discrimination wherever it existed.

The cut was rejected by forty-five against thirty-seven votes.

The Assembly then adjourned for lunch. After lunch Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru raised the question of Fines Fund and wanted to know what the Government had done since they criticised the position last year.

Mr. Parsons replied that the Railway Board had accepted Mr. Joshi's suggestion and written a letter to Agents emphasising that the fines be kept down to the absolute minimum with the result that the fine total came down from 7 1/2 lakhs in 1926-27 to less than six lakhs in 1927-28, a drop of one lakh and a half.

Dewan Chamanlal congratulated Mr. Parsons on accepting Mr. Joshi's suggestion, but emphasised that the funds must be utilized for the Indian staff and not for Anglo-Indians as it was mostly derived from the former.

Pandit Kunzru withdrew the cut.—A. P.

BOMBAY COUNCIL

Small Causes Court for Karachi

A DULL DAY

Monday's proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council were as dull as they could be. There was however, some commotion in the House before the commencement of work as there was a new arrangement of seats. As the President indicated on the very first day of this session the seats in the Chamber have now been allocated to the various parties in the Council. The seats are arranged in the form of a horse shoe. A big block to the right of the President has been reserved for Government officials and nominated non officials. To the left of the President directly facing the Government benches, is the block allocated to the Coalition Nationalist Party, Swaraj Party and other national parties all of which form the Opposition. The quadrant adjacent to Government benches is being occupied by the Muslim Party and the elected European members.

SIR VASANTRAO IN MUSLIM BLOCK!

Nobody knows whether it is coincidence or design that is responsible for this grouping of the Europeans with the Muslim Party. Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar has managed to find for him a cosy corner in the Muslim block. The quadrant next to Opposition benches is a miscellaneous one as it includes non-Brahmin Party, Labour members and the Independents.

The House discussed and passed the bill to amend the Court-fees Act 1926. Raobahadur Kale's amendment asking the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee was ruled out order.

Discussion was then resumed on the bill to provide for the establishment of a Court of Small Causes at Karachi. A controversy arose on the position of a sub-judge under the Act. According to Select Committee's proviso a subjudge could not be raised to the position of the Chief Judge of Karachi Small Causes Court unless he was a subjudge for at least 5 years and then an ordinary judge of the Small Causes Court for not less than 5 years. This, in short, meant that no subjudge could be directly appointed to the post of the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court.

To this provision, Mr. Noor Mahamed (Sind-Hyderabad) moved an amendment that the new proviso be deleted. Muslim members supported this amendment as they wanted the subjudges to be classed with the ordinary judges of the Small Causes Court for the purposes of the appointment of the Chief Judge. The amendment was vigorously opposed by Messrs. Jairamdas Doulatram, B. G. Pahalajani and the Labour members who argued that a mofussil subjudge not knowing anything about the conditions in Karachi was not the person fitted to be directly raised to the position of a Chief Judge. Mr. B. R. Nanal (Ratnagiri) moved yet another amendment which gives the Government a free hand to appoint any subjudge of 5 years' standing directly to the post of the Chief Judge of Karachi Small Causes Court. This amendment was ultimately passed. The bill has reached the stage of its third reading.

Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav then moved the first reading of the bill further to amend the Bombay Abkari Act 1878. The bill was still under discussion when the House rose for the day.

Today when the Council reassembles after tea recess Mr. K. M. Munshi will ask the permission of the President to move the adjournment of the House to consider a matter of urgent public importance, namely, the recent riots in the City of Bombay.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

—:o:—

The Bombay Legislative Council met again on Monday afternoon and proceeded with the discussion of the bill to amend the Court-fees Act, 1926. On Saturday, Raobahadur R. R. Kale (Satara) had moved an amendment to the second reading of the bill that the bill be referred to the Select Committee with instructions to make certain alterations in the Section 4 of the Act. The Hon. the Finance Member had raised a point of order that the amendment was out of the scope of the bill.

The President ruled the amendment out of order.

The second reading of the Bill was then carried. The bill was then read clause by clause. The bill passed its third reading after some consequential amendments had been made.

SMALL CAUSES COURT FOR KARACHI.

The House then resumed consideration of the bill to provide for the establishment of a Court of Small Causes at Karachi. The bill was on for its second reading. The bill as amended by the Select Committee contains a proviso prescribing qualifications for the Chief Judge and the judges of the Small Causes Court. Under this proviso no person shall be appointed to be the Chief Judge unless he is an advocate or a pleader of the High Court or a judge of the Karachi Small Causes Court for an aggregate period of not less than 5 years; and no person shall be appointed to be a judge of the Small Causes Court unless he is an advocate, Vakil, or Attorney of any High Court or has been a judge of a civil court for a period of at least 5 years.

Mr. Noor Mohamad (Hyderabad, Sind) moved an amendment that this new proviso be deleted. He wanted even subjudges to be made eligible for the posts of the Chief Judge and the judges of the Small Causes Court.

Mr. Naraindas Bechar opposed the amendment. It was not advisable in his opinion, that a sub-judge from the mofussil not having the practical knowledge of the commercial conditions of Karachi should become the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court.

Mr. Syed Miran Mohamad Shah supported the amendment while Mr. F. J. Ginwalla opposed it.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani opposing the amendment said the subjudges from mofussils had no experience of the conditions prevailing in the City of Karachi.

HOW MUSLIMS CAN BE JUDGES?

Mr. Mir Mohamad Baloch supported the amendment. This great anxiety was that if sub-judges were not made eligible for the posts of judges of Karachi Small Causes Court, Muslims would not get a chance of becoming judges!

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram opposing the amendment in a lucid speech observed that the bill under discussion was not the first of its kind to be enacted in India. He was sorry that some of the speakers who had supported the amendment had done so from only one aspect which was communal. The Karachi Small Causes Court bill, he went on to say, was the result of the recommendations of the Civil Justices Committee. This Committee had recommended that the Small Causes Court at Karachi should be modelled very closely on the Rangoon Small Causes Court. The speaker pointed out that the Rangoon Small Causes Court Act did not provide that a sub-judge from a mofussil court could become the Chief Judge of Rangoon Small Causes Court.

Mr. B. R. Nanal (Ratnagiri) moved a compromise amendment which differed from the clause only in the provision that a judge of a civil court of at least 5 years' standing could also be eligible for the post of the Chief Judge of the Karachi Small Causes Court. This amendment was accepted by Mr. Noor Mohamad in place of his.

The House then rose for tea recess.

When the House reassembled after recess, Mr. Noor Mohamad replied to the debate on the amendment.

Mr. B. R. Nanal's amendment was carried. The bill passed its second reading. It was then read clause by clause and several verbal amendments were made. The third reading of the bill was postponed for some time.

ABKARI ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav the Minister for Agriculture then moved the first reading of the bill further to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878. The statement of objects and reasons "inter alia" says:

The object of the Bill is to extend the provisinos of Section 18-B of the Bombay Abkari Act, 1373, to the whole of the Presidency proper. In mhowra growing districts mhowra is used in large quantities by illicit distillers and in other districts where it is not grown it is frequently imported from other parts of the Presidency or from outside the Presidency altogether. The results obtained elsewhere from the application of Section 18-B show that its provisions are one of the most effective means of dealing with illicit distillation.

The main objection usually urged to the application of Section 18-B of the Act is that it causes inconvenience to the poorer classes who use mhowra flowers as food for themselves and as fodder for their cattle. To provide, however for the use of mhowra by the people within reasonable limits and for its collection and sale to contractors, a vacation has been allowed which varies from 5 months the time already allowed in Kaira District, to 2 months whilst in those districts where mhowra is not grown no vacation has been prescribed at all.

Provision has been made in sub section (4) for the transport of mhowra by rail without a license or pass through districts in which there are at the moment no vacation periods in cases were no pass is by reason of the vacation period required either at the despatching or at the receiving station, provided that the consignment is not unloaded in transit.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik) looked at the bill from a different aspect. He contended that by introducing the bill the Government were trying to back out of their avowed policy of total prohibition.

Raosaheb Dadubhai P. Desai (Kaira) speaking from his personal experience said that in his own district mhowra flower was not used for illicit distillation; on the contrary it was used as food by poor people. He was afraid that the bill under discussion would not bring about the desired effects.

4 MEMBERS TO BE ADDED TO COUNCIL.

COMMITTEE.

At this stage, the President read out to the House a letter from the Registrar of the Bombay University requesting the Council to elect 5 members to the Senate under the new University Act. The five members to be elected by the Council will include the member of the Council representing the University Constituency. That means that the Council will have to elect 4 more members. There was some discussion in the House as to the suitable method of election. The usual method of election of the Committees has been adopted for this election also. The nominations are to be handed over before Wednesday evening and the election will take place on Friday.

The Council then adjourned to Tuesday 1 p.m.

INTERPELLATIONS IN THE COUNCIL.

Excise Advisory Committees and Bombay Corporation:—Syed Munawar. Will Government be pleased to state—(a) whether it is a fact that the representatives of the Bombay Municipal Corporation have resigned in a body from the Excise Advisory Committees of the City; (b) if so the reasons for their resignations; (c) the arrangement, if any, made by Government to replace those representatives; (d) whether the Committees are still functioning; (e) if not, with what object they were organised; (f) how the object is achieved when they cease to function; (g) whether Government propose to revive them or to abandon them altogether; (h) if they are to be abolished what facilities do Government propose to introduce in order to reach the goal of prohibition?

Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav (a) and (b) The Hon. Member is referred to the reply given by Government to clause (a) and (b) of the question asked by Mr. Asavle which is published at pages 98 and 99 of Part II of Volume XXII of the Bombay Legislative Council Debates.

(c) None. It is for the Municipal Corporation to appoint its repsrsentatives.

(d) No.

(e) The Committees were organised to advise on the following matters:—

(1) Reduction in the number of shops;

(2) Fixing the hours of sale;

(3) Location of shops; and

(4) Fixing the strength at which liquor should be sold.

(f) The object is achieved by the ordinary machinery of Government.

(g) The orders of Government stand. The Corporation can revive the Committees at any time by sending representatives to them.

(h) Since Government do not intend to abolish them the question does not arise.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' REPRESENTATIVE ON BOMBAY SENATE

—:o:—

ELECTION TO BE HELD ON 28TH INSTANT

The election of a representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Senate of the Bombay University will take place at the office of the Chamber at 31, Murzban Road, on Thursday, the 28th instant, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (S. T.).

STOP PRESS.

BAGLAN LAND REVENUE REVISION

BOMBAY, Feb. 25.

An emergency meeting of non-Brahmin leaders and members of the Bombay Council of the Non-Brahmin Party was held on the 25th instant in Bombay with the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav in the chair to consider the situation arising as a result of the revision of the land revenue settlement in Baglan Taluka of the Nasik District and to decide the attitude of the Non-Brahmin Party in that connection.

It was resolved at the meeting that Messrs. Javalkar, Jedhe, Gupte should be deputed to visit important centres in Baglan Taluka with a view to examine the situation especially with regard to the Land Revenue Revision question and to submit their report before the 10th of March 1929 to the Party.

ALL-PARTIES' SIKH CONFERENCE

AMRITSAR, Feb. 25.

The All-Sikh Parties' Conference convened by the Shiromani Akali Dal to consider the agitation in the Patiala State has, after listening to the statement of Kharak Singh who had led the Akali deputation touring the State territory, decided to abandon the agitation. Kharak Singh's statement pointed out in conciliatory manner Akali Dal was in no way opposed to Sikh States nor was the agitation in Patiala a hostile one. They only wanted to bring the question of Sewa Singh's release to the notice of the Maharaja of Patiala. He however, hoped that this would now be done as the Akali Dal was anxious to avoid any fratricidal struggle.

Immediately afterwards a meeting of the General Committee of the Shiromani Akali Dal was held and the Committee confirmed the decision of the All-Sikh Parties' Conference abandoning the agitation in Patiala.—A. P.

LAHORE, Feb. 25.

It is officially announced that Indian titles along with English honours will be published on 1st March 1929.—A. P.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Paris.—A semi-official statement says that the French and Belgian authoritative circles formally deny that a secret Franco-Belgian Military Treaty was concluded apart from the General Staff Convention signed in 1920 which was registered with the League of Nations and was published and discussed in Parliaments of both countries.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Brussels.—A semi-official statement declares that the Franco-Belgian Military Convention relates solely to the eventuality of an unprovoked German aggression. The statement condemns the action of the Dutch newspaper in seeking to compromise Belgo-Dutch relations by publishing the alleged "revelations."—Reuter.

BEARER AND MONEY DISAPPEAR AT THE SAME TIME

—:o:—

MILITARY OFFICER'S UNPLEASANT DISCOVERY

On a complaint of theft lodged by Lt.-Col. Young, Officer Commanding of Mandalay, the Bombay Police have arrested Abdul Rehman Sheikh Ahmed, a Mahomedan.

It appeared that the complainant took the suspect into his service as bearer in Bombay in December last and took him to Mandalay. After a week or so, however, Abdul Rehman disappeared and at the same time the complainant discovered that Government currency notes to the value of Rs. 1,700 and wearing apparel worth Rs. 150 were missing from his residence. The complainant informed the Mandalay Police about the theft who in turn communicated with the Bombay Police to effect his arrest.

On Saturday last the accused was arrested in Bombay, but he absolutely denied having committed the theft. Police investigations revealed that the accused was recommended to Lt.-Col. Young by the Hotel Majestic, Bombay.

To enable the police to conduct further enquiries, the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, granted on Monday a remand of the accused in custody till March 11.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

"Greater Material Prosperity and Freer Atmosphere"!

—:o:—

MR. SASTRI'S SPEECH

The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri in the course of a speech in Delhi said:

"Let it not be forgotten that the present generation of Indians there (South Africa) enjoyed a greater degree of material prosperity and were breathing a freer atmosphere than in India."

He was, he added, anxious that Indians there, placed as they were, should not risk the position they had attained by talking of support for the Independence Movement in India."

NEW DELHI, Feb. 24.

The issues arising out of the Hilton Young Commission's recommendations particularly those concerning the Indian community, were discussed to-day at a Conference consisting of the members of the Standing Emigration Committee and party leaders at which the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri was also present. It is understood that a subcommittee consisting of the Hon. Mr. G. A. Natesan, Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru, Mr. Aney, Sir Purshothamdas Thakurdas and Mr. Shanmukham Chetty was appointed to examine the report on certain specific points discussed. Further discussions will be held on or about the 11th March.

MR. SASTRI'S SUCCESS.

Felicitating the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri at a garden party given by the Local Madras Club, Sir T. Vijiaraghavachariar attributed his success in the midst of difficulties in South Africa to his wonderful combination of idealism with what was severely practical and practicable. Another important factor was his belief, which he courageously espoused while in South Africa, that an Indian there could advance his status only by belonging to the British Empire. These were the factors which contributed to his success and made General Smuts state that the most honoured man in South Africa was not any Whiteman but Mr Sastri. (Here, hear.)

HIS WORK IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Sastri said that at least ninety percent of the people of South Africa, both European and Indian supported generally the line of policy he had adopted in discharging his duties. Of those who thought that he should have adopted an attitude of neutrality in regard to the Capetown Agreement, he asked, was it at all possible when he was not only part author of that agreement but also its creature. He had asked the Indian community there to carry out not only the parts of that agreement which were useful to them but also other parts, and similarly he had urged the European community not to concentrate only on repatriation, but also carry out the other parts of the agreement. The moment people in South Africa found that he meant what he said and said what he meant, they began to come to his support.

THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT.

Referring to his farewell speech in Cape Town, in which he had urged Indians there to keep themselves strictly within constitutional limits in their agitation, Mr. Sastri said that the Government of South Africa was guided in matters concerning Indians in South Africa largely by the representations which the Government of India made on behalf of them. He was anxious that Indians there, placed as they were, should not risk the position they had attained by talking of support for the independence movement in India, for they would, by denouncing and disowning the Government of India only put them out of action. He believed that he had taken the right line in giving this advice. (Applause). Let it not be forgotten that the present generation of Indians there enjoyed a greater degree of material prosperity and were breathing a freer atmosphere than in India. (Cheers.)

Among those present at the party were Sir Mahomed Habibullah, Sir Geoffrey Corbett, Sir Darcy Lindsay, Syed Raza Ali, Sir B. N. Mitter, and Sir Philip Hartog.—A. P.

Latest Cotton Quotations.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

NEW YORK MAY.

	Feb. 25.
Previous Closing Rate	20.03
To-day's Opening Rate	20.08
Difference	plus .05
To-day's Closing Rate	20.32
Difference	plus .29

LIVERPOOL.

	Feb. 25.
Previous Closing Rate	10.39
To-day's Opening Rate	10.36
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	10.37
Difference	—.02

Broach Expectations 362 0 0

NEW YORK

—:o:—

New York, Feb. 25.

The New York market opened at a rise of 5 points and ruled very firm and considerable buying. The market closed at a rise of 29 points.

LIVERPOOL

—:o:—

Liverpool, Feb. 25.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at decline of 3 points owing to poor response from New Orleans. Three was steady support from mills. The market displayed undertone and finally closed at a decline of 2 points.

The Liverpool market is due to open 10 points higher on Tuesday.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

	London, Feb. 25.
Silver Ready	26 0 6
Higher	0 3 0
Silver Forward	26 1 0
Higher	0 4 0

Tone of Market: India and China bought.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Feb. 25.
1st Settlement	58 12 0
2nd Settlement	59 1 0
3rd Settlement	59 4 0

1929

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LICENSE FOR REVOLVERS

—:o:—

Govt. Titleholders

Certificate Necessary

INTERPELLATIONS IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

The following interpellations were asked in the Bombay Council.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of local authorities in the Presidency that have taken over charge of primary education under the Compulsory Primary Education Act;

(b) the number of such local authorities that have made primary education free as well as compulsory;

(c) the number of such local authorities that have received grants under the Compulsory Primary Education Act although they have not made education free and compulsory?

The Honourable Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad (a) 68 Local Authorities—comprising 22 District Local Boards and 46 Municipalities.

(b) 7, namely, Surat, Bandra, Satara and Dhulia Municipalities under the old Act of 1918 and Ahmednagar, Broach and Sholapur Municipalities under the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923.

(c) 70. The Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923, does not prevent Government from giving grants to local authorities which have not made primary education free and compulsory.

REVOLVER LICENSES.

1. Mr. P. J. Marzban (Bombay City, South): Will Government be pleased to state.

(a) How many applications were received from the public of Bombay during the years 1927 and 1928 for the grant of licenses for revolvers under the Indian Arms Act?

(b) How many of them were granted licenses?

(c) How many of them were refused licenses?

(d) The qualifications required of a person who applies for the above license to enable him to secure the license?

(e) Whether there are any written rules according to which applications for the same are disposed of? If so, whether Government will be pleased to place a copy of the same on the Council table?

(f) Whether there are any specific instructions given to the Commissioner of Police in Bombay as to the method of disposing of these applications?

(g) Whether such applications are forwarded by the Commissioner of Police to his subordinate officers for inquiry?

(h) If so, how far the reports and recommendations of the Officers are accepted by the Commissioner?

(i) Under what circumstances he discards these reports and recommendations?

(j) Whether it is a fact that the certificates of Government title holders are of no consequence in the consideration of these applications?

The Honourable Mr. J. E. B. Hotson:

(a) 281 in 1927. 260 in 1928.
(b) 195 in 1927. 157 in 1928.
(c) 86 in 1927. 103 in 1928.

(d) In accordance with the announcement made in the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 2125-C, dated the 21st March 1919 (republished at pages 892-896 of the Bombay Government Gazette," Part I, dated the 17th April 1919), officers empowered to grant licenses have been instructed that licenses for revolvers and pistols should be issued only to persons of approved character who have real necessity for the use of such weapons.

(e) and (f) No other specific rules or instructions for the disposal of applications for revolver licenses have been issued to the Commissioner of Police.

(g) Yes, as a rule.

(h) and (i) Every case is dealt with on its merits.

(j) Certificates from Government title holders or other persons may assist the Commissioner of Police in deciding whether the two conditions mentioned in (d) above are fulfilled or not. Unless they are, no certificate would influence him.

DEPRESSED CLASSES' GRIEVANCES

1. Dr. P. G. Solanki: Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether they are aware of the fact that the Depressed Class people of village Ichapore, Taluka Jalalpore, District Surat were tyrannised by the Bhathelas of the same village and that two persons of that class were assaulted and beaten very severely by the Bhathelas during the last month;

(b) whether they are aware that social boycott was imposed upon these people by the order of the Bhathelas to such an extent that one Lala Chiba and his brother Daya Chiba and his family members were prevented from using the Ferry plying on the river near the village to go to the adjoining villages and that they were also stopped from getting daily necessities of life from the grain dealer's shop in the village;

(c) whether they are aware that the children of the Depressed Class people were prevented by the Bhathelas from attending the school in the village for days together;

(d) whether they are aware that the cattle of these Depressed Class people were not allowed by the Bhathelas to be taken by their owners for grazing purposes in their own lands and wadas for many days;

(e) whether they are aware that the social boycott was removed by the Bhathelas after exacting a fine of Rs. 30 from the Depressed Class population;

(f) whether the Collector of Surat was approached by one of the sufferers with an appeal to rescue them from the tyranny of the Bhathelas? If so, what actions were taken by Government in the matter?

The Honourable Mr. J. E. B. Hotson: (a)-(f). It appears that a petition containing allegations of the nature suggested by this question was sent to the Collector by post in August 1928. He took the view that it did not constitute a regular complaint and directed that if a breach of the peace and apprehended a regular complaint should be lodged. The petitioners did not take any further action.

PUBLIC ROADS AND PROPERTY RIGHTS.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan (Ahmedabad District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that section 37 (1) of Land Revenue Code states that all public roads, lanes and paths are the property of Government;

(b) whether in spite of the provision of law referred to in (a), the talukdars of Dholera sell pieces of land on the public roads of Dholera and appropriate the income thereof;

(c) if the answer to (b) is in the affirmative what action has been taken by Government against the talukdars of Dholera?

The Honourable Mr. J. L. Rieu: (a) Yes; subject to the rights of individuals and aggregates of persons as stated in the section.

(b) Some cases of the disposal of land on the public roads have come to the notice of Government.

(c) The question of filing a suit against the talukdars jointly with the District Local Board is unsder consideration.

CABLES IN BRIEF.

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Stockholm. Violent snowstorms in the South-Eastern Sweden have caused drifts fifteen feet deep. Ferry traffic with Germany is interrupted, as ferryboats are stuck in the ice.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Belgrade.—Two peasants were driving in two horse sleighs loaded with provisions across the frozen Danube when the ice suddenly broke and all disappeared.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Shipping on the coasts of Britain was held up during the week end by dense fog. There were many minor collisions. Colder weather is forecast with sleet and snow. —Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Constantinople.—The weather has become considerably milder. The trains which had been snowed up at Cherkeskeuy have been freed and international train service has been resumed.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Athens.—Weather is good and communications are almost normal.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Paris.—Death has occurred of composer Andre Messager.—Reuter.

CRIME IN NEW YORK.

—:o:—

The New York "Nation" writes:—

Murder and Manslaughter did a thriving business in our two largest cities during 1928. In New York 537 people met death by violence. In Chicago, with a smaller population, there were 557 victims. New York records 28 convictions to date, but in 74 cases there was not even arrest. According to our recollection, the London police accounted for every murderer during the year 1927 and for the same period the Berlin police reported the successful solution of more than 90 per cent of the capital crimes in that city. These figures speak volumes for the inefficiency of our American police. In a recent interview in the New York "Evening World", Chief Justice Taft said rightly that the aftermath of war, which made the destruction of human life a commonplace and the great profits to be gained by preying upon post-war prosperity have combined to create a system of organized crime which he described as a menace to our civilisation. But the solution of the problem does not lie in the hunting down of individual criminals. A campaign such as that of Commissioner Whalen in New York City, attended by unlawful destruction of property, only adds violence to violence. The truth is that organized crime is only the most flagrant example of that lust for money and disregard for laws and for human life which show themselves in the higher places of our society".

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4. Remington Electric	17. Steel Shelving
5. Remington Portable	18. Steel Storage Cabinets
6. Line-a-Time Copyholders	19. Remington Loose-Leaf Binders Manufactured by the Kalamazoo Loose-leaf Binder Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., U.S.A. Division of Remington—Rand
7. Remington Vernaculars	
8. Remtico Paragon Ribbons	
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1. The majority votes of the competitors themselves will decide the order of importance. The Managing Director's decision will be final and binding. No correspondence can be entered into.
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8-25-E

FEDERAL FINANC IN INDIA

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

and fearless way, laid bare the long tale of iniquity under which the Indian States as this proverbial patient drudge have, all along, crawled on. If, again, to these sins of commission you add the sins of omission whereby Government would rarely think it a part of its duty to give a helping hand to the States and raise them economically and productively, one may almost feel astonished how such a situation could be tolerated by the best brains of the country. Let Prof. Shah speak,

"If the States do get a benefit, it is unexpected and unintended. 'If they suffer a wrong or a loss, it is seldom considered.' If they cheerfully bear the sacrifice-knowing it to be such, involved in a protectionist tariff schedule, —that is not counted as a credit unto them; and if they protest against the injury, or demand a 'quid pro quo,' they are treated with contempt, if not with fierce retaliation. This is not a happy ground for the seed of a federation to blossom in."

Out of this shameful state of things, only a full-fledged Federal India can pick up Indian States and put them on equal footing with the rest of India; and the book under review devotes the lost chapter to some useful suggestions on the way the improvements may be effected.

THE RECONSTRUCTION.

Do justice to Indian States and avoid waste of public expenditure. These two are the abiding lessons that Prof. Shah's book conveys to the future statesmen of India and the plan of reconstruction he suggests has these two corner-stones on which the whole future structure is to be based. The costly national defence and the no less costly civil service do a double injury to the whole country including States,—viz. dwarfing the intellectual and martial vigour of the nation as well as running to waste the hard-earned contributions of the poor tax-payer. That Economy is the best asset on the Revenue side of a country's budget, Prof. Shah is not tired of repeating almost "ad nauseam." Like a patriot he takes his whole stand on it; and further warns Indian States also of the pernicious contagion of this demon of high expenditure, the exorcising of which will require the combined and united efforts and vigilance of the whole country. Retrenchments of expenditure should easily give relief of 30 crores per year to the public exchequer which could be safely diverted to nation-building works of public utility resulting in the increased taxable capacity of the average citizen as well as his appreciation that life is worth living. On the Revenue side, again, a more scientific allocation of taxes is absolutely essential; and the principles of Federal Finance expounded by the author in his first lecture and reviewed in the first article of this series are recommended as the best guide. The Central Government may have all indirect taxes, Customs and all Excise including Restrictive Excise in addition to the profits from monopolistic undertakings like the Railways, Currency, Credit, Posts and Telegraph—all yielding revenues out of the orbit of the Central Government functions,—leaving to the Provinces direct taxes like Income-tax and Land Revenue approximating as much as possible to the principles of Income-tax besides local monopolistic works like Forests and Irrigational schemes. On the question of taxing incomes from large industrial concerns with ramified branches the author has some suggestions of initiating a system of subventions or subsidies from the Central to the constituent parts including Indian States. These suggestions, however flawless in theory, are, in practice, difficult to work to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. Possibly a Corporation tax which answers to some extent the purpose of Excise and is therefore indirect may without militating against the principles of Scientific Federal Finance be assigned to the Central Government along with Death Duties and thus all personal incomes derived from any source may easily be left as a preserve for Provincial Finance. If Indian States are really to benefit by their incorporation in a Federal India, their participation in the framing of the policy should be considered even more important than a mere assignment to them of a share of Central Revenue; and Prof. Shah is not without some suggestions regarding the institution of a Federal Council. On the whole this highly useful book serves the admirable purpose of letting the citizen and statesman envisage India as a whole and if Finance is the key to the whole administration, Prof. Shah's Federal Finance in India will for a long time to come serve both British India and Indian States as a guide-post in reaching the goal of Federation.

School Time

All parents are anxious that their children should do well at school and the first essential is punctuality.

The punctual boy or girl is a well disciplined child and will make good in after life.

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(Organ of Indian Nationalism).

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S. SHERWAN, Ballabhgarh. (Faridpur.)

LARKANA ABDUCTION CASE

—:o:—

SUB-DIVISIONAL MAGISTRATE'S EVIDENCE

"CONFIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE WITH COMMISSIONER"

LAKANA, Feb. 24.

Mr. Gorewalla, I.C.S., the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Larkana, was the only witness examined before the Special Magistrate in the trial of Wahidbux Bhutto, M.L.A., and others, (in which they are charged with the concealment of Khanzadi) at the last sitting of the Court. He said that he knew Chatto, the complainant in the case. He had given some names of badmashes who were "haris" of Wahidbux Butto. He had tried and convicted them under Section 110, Cr. P. C. Chatto had come to him on the 6th or 7th February and orally complained to him that his wife had been abducted by Wahidbux's servants. He filed a complaint Wahidbux's servants on the 24th February. He did not issue a process immediately because the complainant had told him that the accused would run away. Chatto came to him again later and asked him to issue process as there was no hope of getting back his wife by other means. He then issued, non-bailable warrants against all the male accused and bailable warrants against the female accused. Some of the accused appeared before him on the 22nd March. He remanded them to custody, refusing their prayer for bail. They were bailed by the Sessions Court. The rest of the accused appeared before him on the 11th April. He gave them interim bail but remanded them to custody on the 19th April. They were also granted bail by the Sessions Court.

He said that it was a false allegation that he had instigated Hayat to lie information before the Police against Wahidbux and others. In cross-examination the witness said that he was acquainted with Section 191, Cr. P. C. He did not suggest to Chatto that he should go to some other Magistrate as he had become acquainted with the facts earlier, nor did he state this to the accused. There were four or five First Class Magistrates under him and there were orders by the District Magistrate that Sub-Divisional Magistrate should only try 110 cases, and cases against public servants. Chatto's complaint was a private one. He was defended by Mr. Pessumal, pleader. The services of the Public Prosecutor were given to Chatto by the District Magistrate. He had a conversation with the District Magistrate on the question of giving him the services of the Public Prosecutor but the not recommended that he should be given those services. He had had confidential correspondence with the Commissioner in Sind about this case. He wrote to the Commissioner to press Wahidbux to produce the woman. The rest of the questions with reference to this correspondence were disallowed by the Court.

TRANSFER APPLICATION

Witness continued that a transfer application was made before the judicial Commissioner to have the case transferred to another district, along with affidavits of Wahidbux and others, making allegations against him and the police. He went to Karachi while the application was pending, and met Mr. Lobo, Public Prosecutor whom he instructed on the application. He also expressed a desire that it should be disposed of early. He did not know if the application was first fixed for hearing in October, but at his desire, was taken up in September. He had heard rumours in March last that Ghulam Mohamed Jamali was a thief. He admitted that it was Mr. Davies, I. C. S., his predecessor, who had left notes in his diary in 1925, that Wahidbux's haris should be arested as badmashes. Chatto was not a witness in the case concerning them. He admitted that in his bail orders he had explained that the delay in filing the complaint was due to the, complainant being poor and to his having been engaged in finding out his wife. He did not mention in it that Chatto had informed him of the alleged abduction immediately after the occurrence, nor did he inform the Sessions Court which granted bail, of this. He had mentioned this to Mr. Acott, the District Magistrate, in March. He admitted that he did not mention the fact of his having informed Mr. Acott, in his police statement in December last. He did not state this to the Public Prosecutor, nor did he inform the trying Magistrate about it.

The Court rose for the day at this stage. The witness was asked to bring various documents with him on Monday when further crossexamination will be continued.—A. P.

Madras.—75 American tourists arrived in Madras by a special train on Saturday morning and after seeing the city they are leaving for Colombo.—A. P.

The All-India Kayastha Conference holds its 35th session in Delhi on 29th, 30th, 31st March. The President-elect is Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha ex Finance Member, Behar Council.

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23.	6 Ladies' Handkerchiefs	175
24.	Washing Belt	150
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26.	Pox of Pears Soap	145
27.	Pocket Knife	130
28.	Glare Glasses	100
29.	Razor	100
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BOMBAY TUESDAY FEBRUARY 26 1929

THE HERO OF 40,000 BOOKS

What the World does not yet know about Napoleon

(By the Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher.)

Twenty-eight years ago Lord Action said to me that the greatest untouchtd subject in modern history was the civil administration of Napoleon in Europe. Since that day something has been done to fill the gap, but though forty thousand volumes are said to have been published on Napoleon, all the ground has not been harvested. There are still gleanings for the gathering in those fields of inexhaustible interest to mankind.

There are letters of the great Napoleon recntly acquired by the Vatican Library, and still, so far as I know, awaiting a publisher. In the Piccolomini palace at Siena there are rooms full of document treating of the Napoleonic Government of Tuscany which have never been disturbed. What treasures must lie in the archives of Naples, of Milan, of Venice! The whole sobject of Napoleon's government of Italy awaits the hands of a master-historian.

STUDENT DAYS IN PARIS.

In my student days in Paris I lodged in an old house on the life-hand side of the Rue St. Jacques as you mount the hill from the river. It was beyond the street which runs up from the Luxembourg Gardens to the Pantheon, and early opposite the little "cafe" in which Alfred de Musset drank himself to death with absinthe. Mousieur. C., the handsome old gentleman whose energetic wife ran the "pension," led a drab, placid existence. He smoked a few cigarettes, read the "Figaro" very slowly and thoroughly, and after dinner in the evening would sit outside his favourite "cafe" in the boulevard, sipping coffee and cognac, and commenting pleasurably with his little knot of cronies upon the passing crowd.

But in the annals of this quiet, empty life there was one rare page, still fresh with a certain spirit of romance. Monsieur C's father had followed Napoleon to the wars, and made the Moscow campaign, and when the instalments of their's great History of the Consulate and Empire were coming out, the old soldier would read them aloud to his family, with tears streaming down his cheeks and his frame shaken with emotion.

MEMORIES OF MOSCOW.

My friend was fond of recounting this experience of his boyhood. To be connected with the great Emperor and the retreat from Moscow added to his moral stature. His dim nature seemed to catch a passing gleam of adventurous living, as he thought of his gallant father and these high tragedies. At two removes he felt the magic of Napoleon, and as the breath of memory stirred the indolent waters, he would fill his glass, or light another cigarette, and experience a faint impulse towards a more spirited way of life.

Nor does the interest in Napoleon seem to show any signs of diminution. It is sufficient to point to two new books which have just been issued from the press—Kircheisen's "Memoirs of Napoleon, compiled from his own writings" (Hutchinson, 21s.), and an English version of Dmitri Merezhovsky's "Napoleon" (Dent, 1st 6d.) The work of the German savant is as we should expect from his reputation, well done and appropriately illustrated, but the idea of a biography of Napoleon told in his own words is no new one.

"THE CORSICAN."

It has been carried out, for instance, by that distinguished American scholar R. M. Johnston, whose book entitled "The Corsican" is, though without the advantage of pictorial illustrations, to be preferred on the grounds of fullness and chronological precision to the Memoirs now before us. I have often wondered why "The Corsican" is not more widely known for there is no better introduction to Napoleonic studies than this skilful diary of the man and his life-history, given in words extracted from the memoirs and correspondence, by one of the best Napoleonic scholars of our time.

The Russian author aims at a very different kind of effect. M. Merezhkovsky is concerned not with Napoleon's life course as reviewed by himself, but with his soul. "It seems to me," he writes, "that we have passed by Napoleon's soul." Goethe who was an equal could judge him, and Goethe's judgment we are invited to accept:—

His life was the stride of a demigod. He was in a state of continual enlightenment. His destiny was more brilliant than any the world had known before him, or after him.

POLITICAL RHAPSODY.

There is also, according to our Russian authority, another man of "profound genius," M. Leon Bloy, whose work on the soul of Napoleon, though "weired, incoherent, boundless, and at times almost insane," meets with approval just because he revives the Napoleonic legend. Taine, Tolstoy, and Carlyle, all unfavourable commentators, are, on the other hand, roundly condemned.

M. Merezkovsky, in a word, writes of Napoleon in accents of political rhaphsody. Though he makes an excellent use of the Memoirs, in which he is well read, he is altogether too temperamental an author to look at history through plain glass. "The Napoleonic legend," he points out, "is still almost a Christian Mystery in the soul of the people, and there is no other way to the hero's soul than through the soul of the nation."

But clearly Napoleon as seen by the nation, may be one thing, and Napoleon, as he really was may be another. By accepting the Napoleonic legend with enthusiasm and without reserve, Merezhwovsky spares himself a good deal of inconvenient critical labour, and is able to exalt "the last Hero of the West" in flights of apocalyptic eloquence, which would have surprised no one more than the object of his adoration. Napoleon, as we know, was of St. Just's opinion—"on ne gouvern pas sans laconisme."

THE BOLSHEVIST ANGLE.

Every age, every nation, every writer appreciates the character of Napoleon from a special angle. Lanfrey furnishes the hostile estimate of French Liberalism; Taine has calculated the national and spiritual costs of the man to France; Masson is in the pure tradition of native idolatry; Ludwig is the playwright operating on a good dramatic object. Merezhkovsky is a Russian man of letters writing after the triumph of Bolshevism in his own country.

Now, the nationalism of M. Merezhkovsky is not irrelevant when we are reading his book. The experiences through which the Russian nation has recently passed leave their shadows on the page. "I would have emancipated the serfs in Russia," says Napoleon to O'Meara. "Had he done so," observes the Russian commentator, "perhaps the Russian revolution, the Russian "inferno," would never have been." But the broad point which appeals to Merezhkovsky is that Napoleon bridled the French Revolution, and so organized the fabric of Europe that it has been able ever afterwards to withstand subversion and anarchical forces.

THE GREY HORSEMAN.

Russians now see that which is invisible to Europeans: tremendously high above us—the dizzy height giving us a measure of the depth of the abyss into which we have been hurled—across the mountains of the West rides a Horseman, his dark figure sharply out lined against the livid, flaming sky. Who is he? One cannot mistake him.

"He wears the grey coat of a soldier
And a little cocked hat on his head."
Lermontov).

Slowly he rides, his gaze fixed on the far-off East, his gleaming sword in his hand, ever keeping watch. On what is he keeping watch, and against whom?

Europeans know not, Russians do; he guards Holy

Europe from the Red Devil.

Nevertheless, despite this somewhat Oriental passage, M. Merezhkovsky's views of Napoleon are not so unlike the estimate which are now generally entertained by the undiscerning men of the West, as he seems to imagine. Allowing for the mysticism and exuberance of the Russian genius, and for the impression which the recent tragedies in the public life of his country must naturally make upon a sensitive Russian thinker, the picture which is here drawn of Napoleon's intellect, temperament, and character, of his wonderful capacity for leadership, his extraordinary memory and power of work, his absorption in ideas and inability to to appreciate ideal ends, will be gentrally accepted as just and well founded.

THE ONLY MYSTERY LEFT.

We do not agree with M. Menezhkovsky that Napoleon remains for ever the "Mysterious and unknown." Very few characters in history are so well known. Napoleon is only mysterious in the sense in which we are all mysterious one to anothtr. He is not, as our Russian author would have us believe, more mysterious than he was during his lifetime, but very much less so. M. Merezhkovsky understands him well; so do many others.

There is, however, a case against Napoleon which his uncompromising admirers like M. Merezhkovsky never put to themselves. Sir John Seely, it may be remembered, pointed out for the benefit of English readers that the most important result for France of the career of Napoleon was not conquest, but, on the contrary, the loss of Belgium and the Rhine frontier, a debit account to which Taine subsequently added the loss of two million men in the prime of life and the permanent improverishment of the physique of the French nation. Surely some fundamental lack of statecraft is implied in a policy which could lead to such results as these?

NAPOLEON'S LIMITATIONS.

Now, the case against Napoleon is that his intelligence of public affairs was limited by the geographical boundaries of France. Within France it self he showed an astonishing comprehension of the needs of the people and the time. He healed the breach with Church he tranquilized the peasantry, he codified the law and left behind him a superb administrative structure which has lasted to this day.

Outside France, where are his triumphs? He did not understand the sea. He underestimated the national spirit in England, in Spain, in Russia. Though an Italian, he suarrelled with the Pope. Reaction from his tynannical rule was the making of prussia. He lost Waterloo, noi, as M. Merezhkovsky thinks, becuse of the rain, but because he had not absorbed the lesson of the Peninsular War that the British line could generally be relied on to beat the column.

Such criticism are, no doubt, irrelevant to the psychologist, but if we want to make up our minds as to how far Napoleon was a great statesman, they have their place.

FATHER TO THE MAN.

"I was a headstrong child. Nothing overawed me, nothing impressed me. I was quarrelsome and pugnacious and feared nobody. I struck one person, I scratched another, till all were afraid of me. My brother Joseph was the cheif sufferer. I struck him and bit him. Then it was he who got the scolding for, before I had time to recover from the blow, I had complained to mother. My cunning stood me in good stead, as Mama Litizia would have punished me for my pugnacity. She would never have suffered my attacks. Though I grew up wild and untameable, I nevertheless, recognized the maternal authority. It is to my mother and her excellent principles that I owe all my success and any good that I have done. I do not even hesitate to affirm that the future of a child depends on its mother.

"One's native land is always dear. Corsica possessed a thousand charms. Owing to their isolation, islanders have always something original in tjeir characteristics They are protected from the continual intermingling which the continent must undergo. Mountaineers possess a strength o character and a greatness of soul which are peculiar to them. Everything in Corsica is better, even the smell of the earth. I could have detected the smell with closed eyes, and nowhere else have I found it. I still often fancy myself transplanted into my childhood's days in the midst of precipices high summits and deep ralvines."

In these recollections of childhood recorded at St. Helena there are more clues to the understanding of Napoleon than are contained in many an elborate volume.—John O' London Weekly.

Continued from Column 6

has none. So that, without denying the occasional use of the white robe as a cloak of invisibility, we look for some deeper utility. And that may be found in the fact that for a warm-blooded animal in very cold surroundings the dress that preserves most of the precious animal heat is a dress of white fur or white feathers.

When man's hair becomes gradually grey, while still growing and being cut, the silvering means that the new growth at the base of the hair is developed with little or no pigment. In some cases Metschnikoff found evidence that wandering amœboicd cells, called phagocytes, travelled into hair and carried off particles of pigment.

But when man's hair turns white in a night, it has been shown that a marked and sudden development of gas bubbles serves to mask the pigment which is still present. How variedly complicated all these simple things are!

WHY YOUR HAIR TURNS GREY

Sudden Shocks That Cause Scalp Bubbles

Whiteness is due to the almost and uniform reflection of all the rays that make up diffuse sunlight. This complete reflection may be due to the surfaces of little crystals, as in table salt, each acting like a miniature mirror. Or the reflection may be from the surface of microsopic platelets, as in the case of white fishes, whose familiar silveriness is due to very numerous flat cells in the skin which are laden with a nitrogenous waste-product called guanin. The whiteness of foam is due to reflection from the filmy surfaces of the innumerable air-bubbles which are entangled in the water, and it may be noted that a stream tumbling down the side of a snow-covered mountain in a series a cascades stands out from a distance as distinctly whiter than the surrounding snow!

SQUEEZE A LILY.

The whiteness of a lily or a narcissus is due to the complete reflection of the light from gas-containing vacuoles between the cells of the perianth, and if we squeeze a piece of the flower very hard between our finger and thumb, we drive out the air and are left with a transparent shred. Similarly a hair or a feather is white because of numerous gas-containing vacuoles which act like little mirrors. Usually these gas bubbles replace the pigment that is normally deposited; in other cases when alittle pigment is present, masked by the bubbles. Thus writes Professor J. Arthur Thomson, in John o' London.

A pigment may be defined as a chemical substance that affects the completeness of the light that is reflected from it or that passes through it; but whiteness in living creatures is hardly ever due to a pigment. A white butterfly is white because of reflection from minute deposits of uric acid; a white rat is white because of the gas-bubbles in the pigmentless hair; splashes of white on the skin of a few animals may be due to an underlying deposit of fat.

ON A MOUNTAIN TOP.

In ninety-nine per cent. of cases the whiteness is produced by the complete and uniform reflection of the light from crystals, or crystal like particles, or gas-containing bubbles. In short, whiteness is structural, not pigmentary, coloration; it is comparable to iridescence or metallic sheen, which is due to the fine structure of the surface on which the light falls.

The common stoat, first cousin of the weasel, is reddish-brown in summer, but in northern countries and at high altitudes it changes in winter into the ermine snow-white except the tip of the tail, which is black all the year round. In the Highlands of Scotland the stoat always becomes an ermine, but the change of colour does not occur in Ireland and is rare in the South of England.

It is interesting to notice that ermine may be seen all the year round on the summit of Ben Nevis which seems to clinch the conclusion that the cold is the external condition that pulls the trigger inducing the whiteness.

DISGUISED COLOURS.

What happens seems to be that a moulting of hair occurs, as is common among mammals, in the autumn, and that the new suit of hair is developed with gas bubbles in place of pigment, or with so many gas bubbles that the presence of some pigment is disguised.

On some parti-coloured specimens, caught at the beginning of winter, the new white hairs can be seen short and strong. They are being developed under physiological conditions slightly different from those that operate in spring, when the white hairs are moulted off and new red ones take their place. The redness is due to deposits of a pigment called melanin, which can be traced back to the action of a ferment (tyrosinase) on an aminoacid (tyrosin) derived from the proteins of the food.

We must add, however, that the description of the balnching here cited from the old Aberdeen zoologist Mac Gillivray does not exclude the possibility that an individual hair of the stoat may occasionally become whitened, as in man.

IT IS A PROTECTION!

No doubt there has been some exaggeration of the protective value of the white colour not only to the ptarmigan, but to the ermine and the Mountain Hare, for sometimes when the snow thins the blanched creatures stand out very conspicuously. Moreover, the stoat has very few enemies, and the permanently white Polar Bear

(Continued in column 4)

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